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VOL. XI NO. 241. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
13th Oct.	PLASSY ..		7,391
20th	MANTUA x ..		10,902
27th	MOREA ..		10,911
3rd Nov.	DELTA ..	NALDERA *	15,992
10th ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20,760
17th ,,	CALEDONIAx		8,907
24th ,,	DELTA ..		16,941
1st Dec.	KASHMIR ..	MALWA x	20,750
8th ,,	MALOJA ..		7,952
15th ,,	CHINA ..		8,963
22nd ,,	KASHMIR ..		15,385
29th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA *	10,902
5th Jan.	MANTUA ..		11,430
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HINDx ..		
19th ,,	CALEDONIA §		7,622
26th ,,	DONGOLA ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	PLASSY ..		7,393
9th ,,	MACEDONIAx		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA § ..		10,041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA	MOOLTAN ‡	7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡		20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR I HIN ..		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extra Steamer	8,993
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
19th Oct.	MANTOLA ..	8,963
2nd Nov.	MORVADA ..	8,193
16th ,,	MODASA ..	8,988
30th ,,	NEVASA ..	9,006
14th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
26th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA * ..	5,809
22nd ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
7th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,, ..	DUMANA ..	8,600
4th April ..	MANELA ..	8,303
18th ,, ..	MATIANA * ..	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

16th Oct.	SICILIA*	6,813
2nd Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
13th ,,	SOUDAN*	6,696
30th ,,	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
18th Dec.	SICILIA*	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	10,911
15th Jan.	SOUDAN ..	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA ..	15,996
21st Feb.	SICILIA	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,951
18th March	SOUDAN ..	6,696
24th April	SICILIA	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
16th Oct.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. MONGOLIA.
13th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with S. S. NARKUNDA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
13th Oct.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi viaK'war 9-30. a. m.
15th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi viaK'war 9-30 a. m.
17th ,,	KHANDALLA ..	East & S. Africa
19th ,,	BARALA ..	Busrah via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 9 p.m.
19th ,,	VARELA ..	Busrah via K'chi

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SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
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ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	27,27,727
Reserved Fund	21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar.	Hafizabad.	Multan City.
Amballa City.	Hoshiarpur.	Montogomery.
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad. (Sind).	Okara (Dist. Montgomery.)
Bombay.	Jullundur.	Peshawar City
Cawnpore.	Jhelum City.	Patiala.
Calcutta.	Jammu.	Quetta.
Delhi.	Karachi.	Rawalpindi.
Ferozepore.	Kasur.	Sargodha.
Gujranwalla.	Lahore City.	Sialkot.
Gojra.	Lyallpur.	Srinagar.
Hapur.	Ludhiana.	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.))

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	1,19,64,225-0-0
PAID-UP-CAPITAL 30th Sept. 1923	59,82,112-8-0

HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay
SUB-BRANCH
Zaveri Bazar, 280 Sheik Memon Street, Bombay
LONDON AGENTS
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent per annum on Daily Balances up-to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June, interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Banrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
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Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. B. HYND,
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BANKING

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P and O Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 35,50,000
RESERVED FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs. 33,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividends, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments, etc.	Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
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Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office Chaudausi, Fyzabad, Hapur, Hathras, Lucknow City Office Lyallapur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur Shahajanpur.
CORRESPONDENTS.—In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P and O Banking Corporation, Limited The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government paper and other securities purchased and sold the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposits account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.
T. L. FOREMAN,
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Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR
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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8. 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
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Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep 5.)

KATOL
THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER,
Annas 10 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a docter of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojurned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other bopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.
1 Phial of liniment	2-8 } excluding postal
1 box of Pills	1-8 } expenses, *i. e.*, As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs.7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

ALI ABDUL, RAHMAN PATTAN, GUJRAT.

Your medicine infused new life into a dead body. Please send me one more complete box as soon as possible. I am obliged to you for your kindness.

BASHIRU-DIN, P. O. HAIDI BARI, DIST. KUTCH BEHAR.

The medicine you sent to Najam Din has done immeasurable good, send one more complete box.

NANA MIAN, CHAH RAST, DELHI.

I derived much benefit from your pills. Mine was a hopeless case altogether but using your medicine I cannot contain my ecstasy. Send four phials of pills per V. P. P.

L. BASHI LALL, LUCKNOW.

Your medicine has benefited me beyond hope. Please send one phial of liniment.

B. MOHAMED SHAFI, CALCUTTA.

I sent for your medicine before this which caused me considerable benefit. Please send two more complete boxes.

DR. SAIB-ALI-SHAH PARA CHANAR.

The patient for whom I had sent for the medicine has fully recovered. I thank you from the core of my heart for your kindness and veracity. I hope to send for the medicines for some more patients.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA, BERAR.

I once sent for your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phials of liniment per V. P. P for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man If it pleases God I would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—

Sheikh GHULAM AHMED, Pir Gilanian St., 73, LAHORE.

HOW TO VOTE.

PROCEDURE ON POLLING DAY.

The following simple facts and explanatory notes are intended for the information of the general public of this Presidency regarding the Elections which will take place early in November.

All persons who are entled to vote in the forthcoming elections will find their names in the final amended Electoral Rolls which have been published in all villages, in every ward of a municipal town and at the headquarters of all districts (in Bombay City at the Municipal Hall, at the Collector's office, and such other places as may have been advertised in the daily press).

THE FIRST STEP.

Separate Rolls have been published in each area for the constituencies of each of the two Legislative bodies, the Bombay Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly By consulting these different Rolls a voter can see for what constituency or constituencies he has a vote. The Rolls have been published for the most part in the language of the district. In Bombay and Karachi they are in English only.

"Every elector should write down and note for himself his number on each Roll in which his name appears."

This is especially important for the large non-Mahomedan and Mahomedan constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Every one should endeavour to vote for every constituency for which he has a vote.

FIND YOUR POLLING STATION.

Polling stations will be arranged at convenient places and a full list of these will be published shortly before the elections showing the areas for which they are fixed. For example in Bombay City, non-Mahomedan Urban constituency South voters residing in D ward will vote at Wilson College, Chowpatty, and voters who live in A and C wards will vote at the Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao.

"People must vote at the polling station fixed for them; they cannot vote anywhere else."

In the mofussil every taluka will have five or six polling stations and notices will be issued showing which part of the taluka is included in each polling station.

There wil be a presiding officer for each polling station with polling officers to assist him. The presiding officer is generally responsible for the fair conduct of the election and will keep at the station.

VOTE EARLY

The hours for polling on the voting days are from 8—12 and 1—6. Voters should go to the polling station *early*. If they go late it will not be possible to finish in a day, and many people will be shut out and will lose their votes. So they should go early and be ready to vote as soon as possible, for the doors of the polling station will be shut at 6 o'clock precisely and only those already inside then will be able to vote.

The vote is an important thing. Do not lose it by forgetfulness.

The method of voting need not be explained in detail. The presiding officers will give any explanation that may be wanted. They will also assist any elector who, owing to infirmity or illiteracy is unable to vote properly.

HOW TO RECORD YOUR VOTE.

Briefly each candidate is given a symbol, which is published beforehand. The voter should get to know this. He should decide which candidate he means to vote for and ascertain what symbol each of these candidates has been allotted. When the voter goes to the polling station he gives his name to the polling officer who, "if the voter's name is on the electoral roll for that polling station" gives him a ballot paper on which the names of all candidates are printed. The names of the candidates will be printed in the vernacular of the district; opposite the name of each candidate will be printed the symbol of that candidate and "after" the symbol is a blank space.

"It is in these blank spaces at the right hand end of the ballot paper that the voter places a cross for the candidate for whom he wishes to vote."

He has as many votes as there are vacancies and may put as many crosses as he has votes; he can place them all for one candidate or he can distribute them amongst the candidates. Instruction on the back of the ballot paper will show the total number of crosses that may be places that may be placed on the paper.

"If more than that number of crosses is placed on the paper, or if the crosses are placed elsewhere than in the blank space provided for them, the whole ballot paper will be rejected and his vote will lost.

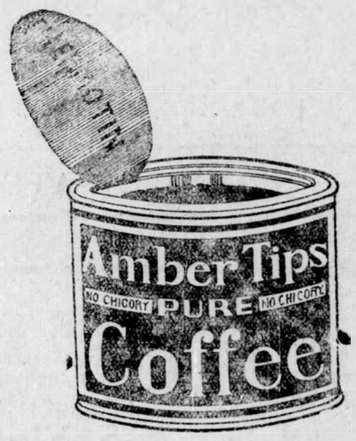
As soon as he has marked his paper he should fold it up so that no one can see who he has voted for and put it into the ballot box which will be pointed out to him by the presiding officer. The elector should vote without undue delay and should leave the building or polling station as soon as he has put his voting paper into the ballot box.

If through inadvertence, a voter has spoilt his voting paper in such a manner that it cannot be conveniently used as a voting paper he may deliver it to the presiding officer and obtain from him another ballot paper in its stead.

Perhaps the voting procedure described above will be understood better if we take an example. Take constituency with three seats. Suppose there are five candidaes named A, B, C, D, E. Each candidate will be given a symbol. A will have a horse, B a tiger, C an elephant, D a sword, E a flag Now each voter has three votes because there are three vacancies. He gets the ballot paper on which the names A, B, C, D, E are printed and against A is printed a horse, against B, a tiger, against C, an elephant and so on. Suppose the voter wants to give two votes to A and one to C, he makes two crosses against the name and symbol of A. and one against C and puts the paper into the paper into the ballot box. He then goes out of the building and has finished his voting.

Of course, when there is only *one* seat, the voter has only *one* vote and he can make only *one* cross on his voting paper, however many candidates there are.

If an elector still does not understand some point he need not hesitate to ask. He may ask the Collector of his District or the Director of Information, Bombay, before Polling Day or the presiding officer at the polling station on the day of the elections.



PURE COFFEE
HIGH GRADE TEA
PACKED IN THE
THERMOTIN
THE MOST EFFICIENT METHOD OF PACKING TEA EVER DEVISED.

The Tea or Coffee is packed in a warm dry atmosphere, and the tin at once hermetically closed, so that not a particle of flavour can escape nor a vestige of air or moisture enter, until the hermetic lid is opened.

NO AIR IS TAKEN FROM THE TIN IN PACKING, FOR BY THIS METHOD A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE FLAVOUR IS UNAVOIDABLY EXTRACTED.

VALUABLE MONTHLY PRIZES

In every one pound Thermotin of Amber Tips Tea and in every one pound Thermotin of Amber Tips Pure Coffee, will be found a ticket bearing a single letter of the Alphabet.

We give a valuable prize every month to the person sending us the largest list of English words made from the letters found in the tins.

Full instructions and list of prizes contained in each tin. The prize for October will be

A SOLID SILVER TEA SET.

THE WINNER OF LAST MONTH'S PRIZE—A SOLID SILVER COFFEE SET—WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" OF 20th OCTOBER.

All Letters Should be Addressed to
AMBER TIPS TEA Co.,
COFFEE ROASTERS,
& TEA BLENDERS
Byculla—BOMBAY.

PREMIUM BONDS.
ALEX. BRAULT
(Established at Calcutta since 1886.)
7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
NEW FRENCH LOANS
"CREDIT NATIONAL 6%—1928"
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS
BOOKLET: Posted free on application
TITO-LANDI LAMPS

List posted free from Alex. Brault.
No. 3 Special 50 c. p. Rs. 32
100 c. p. Rs. 34
120 c. p. Rs. 36
150 c. p. Rs. 38

No. 2 Lamp

"La Rafale" 50 c.p. Rs. 19. nett.

FLAMME BLEUE

French patented Kerosene stoves.
Stove No. 1 Rs. 28
Plate Rs. 12-8
Fits on any of our Stoves, 3 holes.

Large Stock of all sizes—Ovens. Grills, 3 hole Cooking ranges.

No. 14 arc shape Storm proof Lamp 500 c. p. Rs. 125.

"ELECTRO AUTOMATE LAMPS"
DYNAMO SELF-CONTAINED.
Works by pressure of fingers, or pull.

Self-generating Hand Torch no refills. Rs. 31
Strap Neck Electric Lamps used by Police, Postmen Night Watchmen etc. Rs. 37-8

SMART CAPTURE
OF THE
HIMANI

Baby liked Himani so much that when at noon mummy was asleep—he entered her boudoir and applied it lavishly on his pretty face—the sister saw it and called Mother. The explanation is that it is so, so soothing and comfortable that it is Irresistible!

SOLD EVERYWHERE At Ans. 12-
Prepared by
BENGAL PERFUMERY & IND. WORKS.
Calcutta. Local Agent—M. D. Balshara, 45-47, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

MACHINERY AND STORES.
OIL ENGINES, LATHES, DRILLING, MILLING AND SLOTTING
MACHINES, PUMPS, ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND PUMPING SETS, GRINDING, MOTAR AND OIL MILLS, SAW BENCHES, ROLLING MILLS, FLY PRESSES BLOWERS, FORGES, WORKSHOP TOOLS Etc., Etc., IN STOCK.

CLUBWALLA & Co.,
10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in India 1874.)
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
THIS COMPANY OFFERS
A NEW and PERFECT SCHEME of ASSURANCE for Old Age and Family Provision in
THE GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICY.
The BENEFITS guaranteed under this attractive POLICY are:
(1) AN INCREASING SUM ASSURED payable at death within 25 years!
(2) A CASH PAYMENT of an amount equal to the Original Sum Assured on SURVIVANCE to the end of the period!
(3) A FREE PAID-UP POLICY for an amount equal to the original Sum Assured PAYABLE at DEATH after 25 years.
In addition to these Benefits a Policyholder has the choice of Valuable Alternative Benefits.
Premiums are payable for 25 years or till Previous Death.
For particulars apply to
Douglas Forrest, F.F.A., Ag. Manager,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

OURS ARE THE
SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES
WITH A DISTINCTION.
BALIWALLA & HOMI
THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.
HORNBY ROAD OPP. WHITEAWAY & KALBADEVI ROAD
THAT NAME IS OUR PRIDE—YOUR SECURITY.
AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS FOR SUPERB CRAFTSMANSHIP.

BESIDES TESTIMONIALS OF APPRECIATION FROM MAHARAJAS AND OTHER MOST ENLIGHTENED PERSONAGES.

HAVE YOU PAIN? If so why suffer? TRY MONSEN OIL the Great Infallible External Pain Cure. It is the most wonderful Remedy for all Pains arising from whatever causes such as Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Stiff-Joints, Backache, etc., etc. One application gives instant relief. Money returned in case of failure. Can you expect more? Try it today. Price per bottle Re. 1-9 by V. P. P. Sold by S. Paul & Co., Chemists, (Dept. B. C.) 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola Calcutta.

DO'T BE PUZZLED.
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS.
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 12 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-8 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL.
15-2, Lakshmi Datt's Lane.
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

Art Is Admired Everywhere
ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AWARDED FOR WATER TANKS AT AMRAOTI EXHIBITION 1906.
GAJANAN & Co.,
ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS AND IRON FOUNDERS.
We have specialized for over 15 years in the manufacture of Storage Water Tanks (square or round), Chimneys, Trusses, Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts, Dustbins, Ornamental and Collapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates Oil Tanks a speciality.

Our work has given absolute satisfaction to our clients.
We invite Government, Railway, Municipalities and other enquiries.
Jariwalla Building, 1st Khetwady, near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 1380.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KHARAKUWA, SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Govind Shamji the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2400—of 1923 (Vallabhdas Murlidhar vs. Sakarchand Tuliockchand) and in pursuance of the directions given in the decree dated 4th September 1923 made in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will This day SATURDAY, the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kharakuwa otherwise known as Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort containing by admeasurement 205 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral New Survey No. 1405, and in the Municipality under C Ward No. 177 and 178 Street Nos. 323—325 and 1 and bounded on the North by the property of Gordhandas Ranchoredas, on the South by the property of Kaliandas Ramji on the East by the Parsi Gully and on the West by the Shaikh Memon Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelo Gulabchand Wadia and Co. Attorneys for the Vendor or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASES PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED VELVETS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2416 of 1921 (Pathan v. Amaria) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 13th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, on account and at the risk of Mr. Sadashive Rajaram Desai of Motee Bazar, 358, H. B. and C. No. 743/747—5 cases each 21 pieces coloured velvets 17½/18 inches—each about 564/578 yards.

554 H. B. & C No. 5006/7—2 cases each 80 pieces silk embroidered striped velvet 22 inches each 400 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LADIES' COTTON STOCKINGS, SOCKS, BOOTS ITALIAN NUT BUTTONS LEVER FILES, ENVELOPES AND SUNDRY STATIONERY ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will This Day, SATURDAY, the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Banks concerned.

2 cases lever files, pen racks and assorted rubber.
4 cases envelopes (John Dickinson & Co.)
2 cases Cream laid and Manila envelopes.
5 cases stationery sundries—Snowbound, Homewardbound, Rosalaid Marooned assorted pads, (M. A. Lloyd & Son)
2 cases Letter clips, screwbunders, pen racks, glass inks, etc.
2 parcels students' water colours.

By order of the Office concerned.

1 case ladies' cotton stockings
1 case cotton socks and stockings.
3 cases cotton socks.
1 case 110 gross yards cotton braids.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Kaderbhai Esmailji of Bombay, 10 cases each about 500 gross Italian nut buttons with 4 holes size 20 by 27 equally assorted in a box of 1 gross.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Fakroodin Koorban Hoosain of Bhaji Pala Lane.

200 dozen German Garters in six assorted colours.

On account and at the risk of Akberally Kamroodin of Nagdevi Street.

85 cases Wire Nails each one cwt. of different sizes (German).

By order of the concerned.

24 rolls carpets, 1 duplicator box.
4 cases boots, 1 level measure.
27 telephone exchange boxes.
Electric Magnet.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria
1 secondhand rubber tyred landau.
1 secondhand rubber tyred shigram
1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Arab horse in saddle.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Victoria and 2 horses.

By order of N. H. Moos Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5606 of 1922 (The Motor & Allied Products Co., Ltd. v. Mohanlal Raguvji.).

1 King motor car 8-cylinder No. 8960.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd day of October, 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Colaba Cuffe Parade Imperial Mansion on the sea side, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plateware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, square, round and side teapoys, rich carpets, China and Japanese vases, fancy table ornaments, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, mirror back cabinets, card tables, silver show cases, writing tables, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, marble top side tables, hat stands, Singer sewing machines, perambulators, ice box, screen, hat stand, 1 sweetone cottage piano verandah, benches cane furniture, single and double meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc. etc.

The property of H. R. Corfield, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTIES AT OLD HANUMAN LANE AND JAMBULWADI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., the mortgagees herein and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vallabhdas Naranji Dalal, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 17th April 1919, between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, the undermentioned properties on the day of 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises.

LOT NO. I—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate at the Old Hanuman Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 159 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay bearing New Survey No. 1638 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1479 and Street Nos. 13-15 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North and West by a public passage; on or towards the South by the property of Premji Pragji and on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage.

LOT NO. II All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure situate at the Jambulwadi Lane without the Fort in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 526 square yards or thereabouts situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 476, New No. 2465, Old Survey No. 12/1191, New Survey No. 2/23 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 1781-1782 and Street Nos. 26 and 26A and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Takawadi Lane, on or towards the South by the said Jambulwadi Lane, on or towards the West by a passage to be used in common by the Mortgagor and Lalji Rarchhodji and on or towards the East by the property belonging to the Secretary of State for India in Council known as the Small Causes Court Property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHARNI ROAD KNOWN AS "RASHID BUILDING."

By order of the Mortgagees Bai Chagbai widow of the late Rashid Mahomed, Ismail Pirodina and Ahmed Abdulla, the Executrix and Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rashid Mahomed, deceased, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Sonabai Bapubai Velinker in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to them under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st day of December, 1921, and made between the said Bai Sonabai Bapubai Velinker of the one part and the said Bai Chagbai, Ismail Pirodina and Ahmed Abdulla of the other part.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land partly of perpetual Fazandari tenure and partly of the quit and ground rent tenure (the present Fazandar of the Fazandari portion thereof are the trustees of the confraternity of St. Francis of Assisi attached to the Cathedral of N. S. De Esperance, Bombay) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Charni Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 312.12 square yards or thereabouts, whereof the portion which is of the quit and ground rent tenure is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2628, 2629, 2631, New No. A3/9642, Old Survey Nos. 841 and New Survey No. 2C/7384 and the whole of which said land and hereditaments are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1893 (1D) and Street No. 1 (D) and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the the East by Charni Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Dinshaw Cawasji Pundole, on or towards the North by the property of Rustomji and Cawasha Sorabji Powvala and on or towards the South by the Khetwadi Main Road and which premises are known by the name of "Rashid Building."

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co. or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 13th October, 1923.

INDIAN AUCTION CO.

(Government Registered.)
14, Apollo Street,
Opposite Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF STATE JEWELLERY.

Mortgagers Kampashana Thakore Shaheb Madansingji Mansingji had pawned their jewellery to Seth Leherchand Jaychand and Co., which they are incapable to withdraw the same.

The below articles will be sold by the Public Auction as a BONA-FIDE SALE on THURSDAY, 18th October, 1923, at 2-30 p.m.

LISTS OF JEWELLERY.

Crown set in diamond and ruby, Crown set in diamond and emerald, precious necklaces collars, three lines of necklaces, bangles, bracelets, roses, diamond earring, single diamond ring, chain and pearl necklaces, containing one, two and three lines, etc., etc.

Property on view from this day.

Catalogue will be sent on demand.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY for buyers. Buyers are at liberty to test the jewellery by their own jewellers.

INDIAN AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th October, 1923.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

HIGH COURT.
SUIT NO. 2199 OF 1921.

Bai YENKU BAI, widow of Mahadev Revaram alias Revana of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at 9th Kamatipura Lane, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

Vs.

1. Kheraj Jiwat, 2. Anant Jiwat both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants grain merchants residing at Kamatipura Central Road without the Fort of Bombay, 3 Saidoo Meglaji of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant without the profession residing at Kamatipura Street without the Fort of Bombay and 4 The Advocate-General of Bombay .....Defendants.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA 5TH STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY, the 13th October, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property at the premises, by order of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for Mr. Kheraj Jaiwat the Receiver appointed in the above Suit:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that Piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent lnd or ground (now redeemed Nos. 89 and 90, 25-5-1911) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kamatipura 5th Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 58 (fifty-eight) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3887 3888, New Nos., 10540, 10541, Old Survey Nos. 3465, 3466 and New Survey Nos. 6143 and 6144 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 712 in the Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 1434 and Street Nos. 143-145 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Uppa Dharmaji, on or towards the West by the vacant land of Shri Lakhamini Shri Jiwanji Maharaj, on or towards the North by the Sweepers' passage and on or towards the South by the Kamatipura 5th Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE MOTOR LORRIES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, the 18th October, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the Compound of Mr. Narsey Virji at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, under instructions of Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Lalchand Bhojraji and others the Pledges and by virtue of the Power of Attorney given to them dated the 5th day of February, 1923, and with the consent of Mr. B. N. Lang, the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and the effects of Shivji Ruttonsey, the following:—

1 "British Berna" Motor Lorry No. 200.
1 "British Berna" Motor Lorry No. 365.
1 "British Berna" Motor Lorry No. 374.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the name of the buyers and the balance shall be paid and the lorries removed within three days of the sale.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from Messrs. Kanga and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th October, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE NEWLY BUILT IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY IN A BUSINESS LOCALITY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE RECENTLY BUILT IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KALBADEVI ROAD OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers will under instructions from the Owner sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable property on Sunday, the 28th October 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 30 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 19, New No. 139, Old Survey No. 131, New Survey No. 359 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "C" Ward No. 1945, Street No. 292-294 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Dadyseth Agiarri Road and by the property of Manekbai widow of Chunilal Chhotalal on or towards the west and South by the property of Sheth Serupchand Hukamchand and on or towards the East by the Kalbadevi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co. Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office at No. 65, Esplanade Road Fort or to the undersigned

N. B.-The above property is situated just near the property of Sheth Saruchand Hukamchand and is fronting the Kalbadevi Road which is a very good business locality and accordingly the intending purchasers are requested to have a look over the same.

Private offers, will be received and accepted if found reasonable and the purchaser will be given vacant possession of the property.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 2ND BHOIWADA SRTEET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs Shamji Gopalji and Bhaishanker Shamji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mulchand Manji pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 4th day of November, 1921, and made between the said Mortgagor Mulchand Manji of the one part and the said Mortgagees Messrs Shamji Gopalji and Bhaishanker Shamji of the other part, sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property on Saturday the 20th October, 1923, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate at 2nd Bhoiwada Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 113 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 386, New No. 2266 and New Survey No. 1A/-16/573, 1/578 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "C" Ward No. 5237 Street No. 21-23 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Jijibai wife of Jethabhai Dossabhai, on or towards the West by the vacant land of Ranchordas Bhuria Mehta on or toward the North by second Bhoiwada Street, and on or towards the South by a sweepers Passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 13th Oct. 1923

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE CORRUGATED SHED AT NAKHODA MOHOLLA.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Nazerally Samsoodin Dawoodi Vohra (Insolvent), Messrs CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th October 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the right, title and interest of the above-named insolvent in the corrugated shed at Nakhoda Moholla, on the premises of the Improvement Trust Estate.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED'S FURNITURE, WEARING APPARELS, CARRIAGES, ETC., ETC.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of Mirza Mahomed Shirazee (deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th October, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Safe, sofas, teakwood tables, chairs, cupboards, dining tables, benches, copying press, Remington typewriter, wearing apparels, etc., etc., and one Landaulette and one English victoria.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S BUILDING MATERIALS AT KALYAN.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Soban Vazir (insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th October, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises of Mulji Haridas Mills at Kalyan, the following:—

3 sheds and one big lot of scaffoldings, hardware, pipes, bricks, scrab winch, coal, broken carts and furniture, safe, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th October, 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th and THURSDAY, the 25th instant, both days at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of chrome leather, stationery, gas cylinders, cloth, medicine, shoes quinine tabloids, pick axes and shovels, bicycle, asbestos sheets Gokhale's Marathi arithmetic, photo materials, brass and copperware, aromatic sticks, scented oil, old clothing, boxes and trunks, old umbrellas, durris, blankets and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 13th October, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-Night at 9-30 P.M.
THE LONDON
SYNCOPATING ORCHESTRA.
2 hours of Vocal and Musical Hilarity.

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15, 10 p. m.
THE WARE CASE
Featuring
MATHESON LANG

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day at 4, 6-30, and 9-30 p. m.
"THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE"

Cinema Majestic

Presents
THIS WEEK AGAIN
Maharastra Film Co's
SINHGADH

a historic masterpiece.

POPULAR PRICES
TIME—AS USUAL.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Presents
THIS WEEK
HOOT GIBSON
IN
HIS LATEST PICTURE
RIDING WILD
Supported by
EDNA MURUPHY

Riding wild over the edge of the world because a boy had become a man and a girl...

SEE IT TO-NIGHT
with
A CENTURY COMEDY
featuring
BABY PEGY
Time—RATES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL

Presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

The most powerful Historical picture ever produced before by Kohinoor

DON'T MISS TO SEE!
THE DESTINY
OR
KARMA-DEVI

Daily 6, 8-15, & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-45 P.M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

The following dramas will not be staged again in Bombay.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Saturday 13th Oct. 1923 8-30 p. m. (Night)
VIRATANAYA,
Sunday 14th Oct. 1923 3 p. m. (Noon
DRAUPADI
Manager,
G. N. Mandali

YOUR LIFE READING.

For ONE YEAR in monthly details Rs. 2. The same in WEEKLY predictions for business men Rs. 8. One year's particular good and bad days for business undertakings Rs. 10. WHOLE LIFE READING with yearly future predictions Rs. 8. DATA REQUIRED—Year, Month, Day, Hour and Place of Birth. Testimonials from all quarters. Apply to B. E. SREENIVASAIYA, Oil Mill Street, MYSORE.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).
A Superb Universal Comedy—Drama To-night—This Week.
SINGLE-HANDED
5 Reels—featuring the popular Hero
HOOT GIBSON

When poor "Goofy" Mac-Knight called into a poker sharps' trimming enterprise, failed to draw the right card, the people outside the soda fountain and "Dive" wondered whether a cyclone or a contraband bottle had turned loose. See Edward (Hoot) Gibson in "Single-Handed."

Treasure! (not real) a boob hero! (with a brain pan in his dome) a peach of a heroine! (unprotected) and a small town in Kansas! (with hot and cold running cyclones)—in short, Edward (Hoot) Gibson in a rollicking Universal comedy drama, "Single-Handed," enough said! See

"SINGLE-HANDED"

He bows an awful fiddle.
He escapes from the sheriff.
He is wrecked in an auto smash.
He pounds stakes in a circus.
He substitutes for the bear-tamer.
He sideshows as the armless-legless wonder.
He daredevils as "Milo" on the slide of death.
He finds a buried treasure,
He is caught in a cyclone.
Yet that does not complete the list of things Hoot Gibson does in "Single-Handed." the Universal photoplay.

SEE HIM IN
"SINGLE-HANDED"

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy "Sunny Gym" featuring
BROWNIE THE DOG
And also the International News Showing Dempsey the Champion Boxer in training, a million dollar oil tank blaze, etc.
To-Night: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

We desire to make known to every Cinema exhibitor in India & Ceylon that we have acquired the rights of exhibition of the best four serials namely, GREAT CIRCUS MYSTERY, DANGEROUS ADVENTURE, PURPLE RIDERS and BREAKING THROUGH, all in 30 reels and a few selected VITAGRAPH features and comedies.

For Booking and other Particulars apply to:—

THE AGENTS,
The Universal Pictures Corporation.
HEERA HOUSE, SANDHURST ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY'S BEST FEATURE-HOUSE.

GRANT ROAD **NOVELTY CINEMA** TRAM TERMINUS

Telephone No. 40106.
COMMENCING SATURDAY 13TH OCTOBER.
TO-NIGHT! *EVERY NIGHT!!*
UNIVERSAL'S SPECIAL PRODUCTION
THE WOMAN UNDER COVER
A Photo-Thriller with Great Dramatic Power & Heart Appeal
Featuring the Adorable Screen Actress
FRITZI BRUNETTE
Supported by an All-star cast.

How much money does it take to buy off a Newspaper when the CITY EDITOR LOVES the GIRL REPORTER who Scooped the Town?

The City Editor of the LEADER wrote his own WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENT and submitted it to the Girl Reporter for her Approval.

The World may End, Death may stalk Abroad, but the Paper must go to Press.

See the Life of a Newspaper "Sob-Sister" vividly portrayed by FRITZI BRUNETTE in the Woman Under Cover.

"Let me be your City Editor "He said," you will always be on the front page of my heart" she told him, and THEY WENT TO PRESS FOR ETERNITY.

The Programme includes a Two-Reel Universal Comedy
"A MONKEY MOVIE STAR"
Featuring JOE MARTIN.
Daily 4 Shows—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.). Sat. Sun. & Holidays Special Matinee Show at 3-30 P.M.
NOVELTY CINEMA
GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.

STAY FOR A FORTNIGHT ONLY.
BALWANT SANGIT MANDALI.
Established 1918.
BOMBAY GRANT ROAD RIPON THEATRE.
This drama will not be acted here again
NEW DRAMA! NEW DRAMA!
Saturday, 13-10-23 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) and Sunday, 14-10-23 at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.)
(By Late Ram Ganesh Gadkari and Mr. C. G. Kolhatkar)
SANGIT) Vedyacha Bazar (PARTS 1 to 3
Tickets can be had at the Ripon Theatre between 8 and 11 a.m. and 3 and 6 p.m.
Admission fee with Govt. Tax. Rs. 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8-0, 1-2-0, and As. 10.
Books "Vedyacha Bazar" can be had at its performance.
Complementary tickets are not allowed to this drama.
G. K. PARCHURE
General Manager,
BALWANT SANGIT MANDALI.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT in the Process Department, only those who have previous experience in half tone and line block making need apply with testimonials to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—A REPORTER for an English daily in Bombay. Must be a fast shorthand-writer and should have good knowledge of English and Marathi, Hindustani or Gujrati. Good prospects for a competent man. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—AGENTS in Central India and Rajputana. Must guarantee life insurance business worth Rs. 5,000 p.m. Apply stating terms expected to Box No. 9749, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8713.

WANTED Three TRAVELLING SALESMEN for India having previous experience in Indian Drugs and patent medicines. Experienced men need apply only to Box No. 9746, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8708

WANTED from December, a Hotel and Club Manager, salary Rs. 200 and over. Apply with testimonials, to the MANAGER ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
A R8684

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR, expert in confinement cases for a few months. Excellent climate. Good opportunity for change and reclusion. Apply Box No. 9745 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8707

WANTED—A SALESMAN for English Cotton Yarns by a leading firm already doing large business. None but very competent and experienced men need apply to Box No. 9744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8695

WANTED for a new evening newspaper SUB-EDITORS and REPORTERS capable of dealing with every branch of sport. Apply with copies of references to FREDERIC E. HOLSINGER, Managing Editor, "The Indian Daily Mail", 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R17810

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from respectable and influential parties from all parts of the Bombay Presidency (including the Central Provinces and Berar, and the Nizam's Dominions) to act as Agents in the Mofussil for Fire Insurance Business for a progressive Insurance Company. For terms and full particulars, please apply to Box No. 9755 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8727

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Seven SUB-ASSTT SURGEONS for TANGANYIKA TERRITORY on three years' agreement, free quarters, free passage both ways and salary Rs. 200 p.m. by Rs. 10/- annually to Rs. 250 p.m. Apply personally to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS, AGENTS: Tanganyika Government, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R8718

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accomodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day, Enrolment daily.
A

WANTED.—For the Shri Maharaniji Sahiba's Girls' School, Kotah, experienced GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE HINDU HEAD MISTRESS, well up in Hindi, Needle work, and enforcing discipline. Salary according to qualifications with free unfurnished quarters close to the school. Applications not accompanied with copies of testimonials will not be considered. Apply mentioning the minimum salary required by the 31st October next to the DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Kotah (Rajputana).
A 17705

WANTED A most expert MASTER TAILOR-CUTTER for a big Tailoring House in B. & O. Only first class Civil and Military Cutters, who knows art need apply. One who knows ladies and Hindustanee dress cuttings will be preferred. Pay very handsome with free rooms. Applications along with reference to systems of cuttings, Testimonials, photos and age must reach the office on or before the 25th Oct. 23.—THE FASHION HOUSE, PATNA.
A R8714

BEGIN YOUR PREPARATION NOW For the 1924 EXAMINATIONS. SHORTHAND (NEW ERD EDITION 40 days' Course) TYPEWRITING (2 months' Course Touch system) Accountancy, Secretarial Practice, General Commercial Knowledge. Special Training in French For Matric. Auditing, Banking (Rapid Course) rapidly acquired. REDUCED FEES are available until Monday 12th November. SERVICE GUARANTEED. Special Shorthand speed classes morning and evening. SPECIALISED POSTAL COURSES taken at home in leisure hours. Apply, The PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
R8732

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Second Class Experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEERS for Ginning and Pressing Factories. Apply with testimonials stating lowest salary to Box No. 9752, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A17827

WANTED—A vast number of (Clerical) staff for a Club. Salaries from Rs. 25 to 60. Apply to KAPOOR & CO., Fatehpuri Road, DELHI.
A R8735

WANTED—twelve CANVASSERS pay Rupees thirty plus commission. Apply stating experience enclosing one anna stamp. MUKUND & CO., Madhavashram, Girgaon.
A R8726

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON with Hospital experience. Pay Rs. 50 (fifty) rising to Rs. 75 (seventy-five) by annual increment of Rs. 5 (five). Apply to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Morvi State.
A 17710

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST for private and office work. Salary not more than Rs. 70 per month. Apply to Box No. 9737, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8687

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A competent MANAGING CLERK of 25 years' experience desires SITUATION in a Solicitor's or Mercantile firm. Apply Box No. 9754 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R8725

A MUSLIM GRADUATE wants TUITION in English, Mathematics and Persian etc. Apply Box No. 9750, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R8717

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—ROOMS for Vorsa Mohamedan in Jariwalla Building near Null Baza Market. Apply ITANMEL S. MAKHIJANI c/o. Messrs. Pohomull Bros., Jackeria Musjid Bombay.
R8473

TO BE LET—Abba Building at Carnac Road and Jambulwadi, Shops, Godowns, Offices and Rooms. Apply HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Musjid.
C R8461

TO BE LET.—81 Motlibai Street, Byculla, Esmail Vilas, first floor. Apply to DADA DEWRAJ, Chuckla Street.
C R8686

TO LET IMMEDIATELY for Office, first floor, Cassinath House, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort. Apply MEHERJEE B. CASSINATH, 5, Oak Lane, Fort.
C R8716

TO LET.—FLATS and ROOMS, Essak Building, Naigan Cross Road, close to Tram and both Ry. stations. Enquire in IRANI'S SHOP.
C R8666

TO LET.—At Santacruz for vegetarian Hindoos, commodious block of three rooms and kitchen. Six minutes from station. Rent Rs. 55. Apply H. B. DIVANJI, opposite Lake View, Santacruz.
C R8729

TO BE LET—SHOPS and MOTOR GARAGES and OPEN LAND at Hope Hall Estate Mazagaon and Rooms for High Class Hindus only at Visrani Bhuvan Matunga Plot No. 374. Apply on PREMISES or VELJI LAKHAMSI, Dana Bunder.
C R8728

TO BE LET—One commodious BUNGALOW having 4 bed, 2 dressing and 2 baths rooms tiled throughout, fitted with electric lights with a large compound and nice garden, situated at No. 26, Mount Road, Mazagaon, 3 minutes' walk from Tram Terminus. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises.
C R8698

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FIAT—Model 70—12-15 H.P.—Lately overhauled. In sound running condition. Going cheap. Apply T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road.
J.A. 17657

FOR SALE—Two seater MOTOR (Ford) Rs. 2,400 or reasonable offer. Apply to SUNAVALA, Barrister, Camp, Poona.
JA R8724

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—9 B. H. P. OIL ENGINE 14 in. verticle FLOUR MILLS, 15 tons BONE CRUSHING MACHINE and small hand grinders: "Al" ENGINEERING CO., Pot Box No. 2124, Bombay.
K R8668

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Just unpacked English LANDAULETTES, CANOE VICTORIAS at DADABHOY RUTTONJI, Carriage and Motor Body Builder, opposite Kandawari, inside Gaiwari, Girgaon.
N R8641

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATELY.—1 LIONESS, full-grown, 2 LIONESSES, 2 years old. 1 PANTHER, female, full-grown. OSTRICHES, males. All in good health and being sold only in order to reduce numbers in zoo and to prevent overcrowding. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply sharp to The COMPTROLLER of the Household, Bikaner.
N 17787

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction, c/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
16680

FLOOR TILES

FLOOR TILE—Floor tiles made in beautiful colours and patterns. Can be seen laid in first class buildings in Bombay and Karachi. Write to BHARAT PATENT TILES. CO., 220, Cherabazaar, Bombay Tel. 5436.
C17680

COCONUT TREES of Cochin are famous for producing coconuts, cattle food, matting, toddy, and the gem product of all COCOGEM.

Pure, refined and deodorized Coconut butter As. 11½ per lb. in 6 lb. Tins. Delivery free. TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin.
T 17644

OPTICO.—Wholesale opticians 23 and 24 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Indian distributors for Willson Goggles. D.Y.O spectacle ware.
P R8544

BARGAIN SALE.—Messrs. SUTOR AND COMPANY, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—To clear the whole stock, all solid leather goods, such as Hand Bags, Brief Bags, Gladstone Bags, Trunks, Suit Cases, Boots Stores and Slippers will be sold at exceptionally reduced rates from Monday the 8th to WEDNESDAY, the 31st October, 1923. S B. BILLIMORIA Receiver of the Estate of Messrs. Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons.
T C17776

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS.

	Rs.
Fox Portable, New with Case	175
Corona Folding, latest with case	267
Remington No. 10 Rs. 185, No. 11 Brief	200
Remington No. 7 Rs. 75, No 8 Brief	85
Oliver No. 3 and 4	100
Underwood, latest Policy	200
Royal F'lscap size	100

Ribbons, Carbon papers, Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved Model	207
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 90, Remington 7 75,	90
Corona Folding with Case Rs. 95, 120,	135
Oliver 2, Rs. 80, 3 100, 5, 125, 9,	
Noiseless, Rs. 115, Mercedes, German	130
Underwood 5, latest Rs. 190, Brief 135,	180
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 190, 9,	225
Remington 10, Visible Rs. 150, 175, 225,	280
Remington 12, Brief 240, 11, Brief	240
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new.....	
Yost 20, latest, new types,	190
Multiplex Hammond Rs. 150, Leather Case	200
Gujerati Remington 9, little used,	180

Ribbons, Carbons etc., Papers, Repairs. NICOLLS and COMPANY, Typewriter Experts Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road.

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"WHITE LEPROSY."

PERFECTLY CURED in a week's application, failing which price must be refunded. Price Rs. 3/8 per box. Bahar-e-Husu. It removes blotches, pimples, black spots and spots of small-pox and imparts fascinating and charming beauty. Price Rs. 4 per tin. MANAGER, Maqbool-i-am, Faridi-Dawakhana, No. 65, Darbhanga.
R8705

CONSUMPTION—Our Indian Specific "DADHI SANJIWANI" given with "CURDLED MILK DIET" wonderfully increases the patient's weight and vitality and arrests fever. A week's trial, bottle Rs. 4/8. Excellent testimonials from Medical men. P. V. JOGLEKAR, Sion, Bombay.
R8690

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 8.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
9, Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (Late of the Kalbadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution). Fees moderate. Enrolment daily. Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
S

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Join immediately for October special Vacation classes. Prospectus on application. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING., Apollo Street.
M R8696

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED PUBLIC TO KNOW that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (8th edition, revised and up-to-date), is, as the "INDIAN MIRROR" says, "EXCELLENT dictionary of choice words, phrases and Latin and other foreign expressions commonly used in newspapers." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 10, Moti Lal Sen Lane, Narkoldanga (B), CALCUTTA.
L

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:

Per column each per insertion.

1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE [illegible]AY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

OWING to the reconstruction of Carnac Bridge by the G. I. P. Railway Company, Service No. 29 cars will as and from 15th instant run to Reay Road from Ballard Pier instead of from Dhobi Talao as at present.

A shuttle service will be maintained between Dhobi Talao and the western end of Carnac Bridge until the line across the Bridge is again open.

It will be necessary, therefore, for Tramway passengers to walk across the Bridge to and from Carnac Bunder.

By Ooder,
C. LUCAS,
Traffic Manager.

Dated, 12th October, 1923.
17812

SEND ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES IN

RUBBER

Insertion—Sheets—Rings—Tubing
Made to your specification
Ebonite rods and sheets
VALVES.

PIONEER Rubber & Industrial Co., Ltd., Sudama House Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. A. S. NARIELWALA & SONS, will REMOVE from 15th instant from 5, Elphinstone Circle, Fort to their own premises "SHAPUR HOUSE," Cawasji Patel Street, (opp. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) Fort.
R3677

TO LET

WELL ventilated airy and commodious portions of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Floors of CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, Esplanade Road, and nasement Ground floor portions of the first and second floors and 3rd and 4th floors of the premises till recently occupied by the Central Bank of India, Ltd., at Hornby Road, Opp. Sir J. J. Institution, admirably suitable for large or small offices according to requirements. Electric Lifts, Lights, Fans, tiled and Marble floorings, all modern conveniences and a copious supply of water. Apply Mr. DADY BURJOR, Asst. Secretary, Central Bank of India, Ltd.
C17759

THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADJOURNED EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY next the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. in the Liquidator's office at Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

GIRDHARLAL H. MEHTA
Liquidator.

10th Oct. 1923. C17808.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CEMENT has been recognised to be the finest and best all over being far above the British Standard Specification. Regularly supplied to the Bombay Government and other bodies. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, in his report refers to this cement in eulogising terms. Write for our Booklet and current year's calendar to THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay.

NOTICE.

AN old established business of manufacturing patent medicines requires a PARTNER with a capital of Rs. 50,000 or more. Has paid Rs. 70,000 good will to retiring partner. One, who understands in general business need apply. Big profit guaranteed. Apply Box No., 9747 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R8709

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the STEWART-JACKS (Motors) Ltd., (now in voluntary liquidation) will be REMOVED from the present address to 66, Bazargate St., Fort, Bombay, from the 13th instant.

GOPALDAS TRIKAMJI,
Liquidator,
The Stewart-Jacks (Motors) Limited.
R8730

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Morvi, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 10-16, Hummam Street, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon to transact the following business and to pass the subjoined Resolution or such other resolutions as may be proposed at the Meeting.

1. To consider the report of the Committee of Shareholders appointed at the Meeting of Shareholders held on the 28th day of July 1923 and the opinion of the Counsel and the letters received from H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi dated 28th September 1923 and 2nd October 1923.
2. To accept the proposals contained in paras 3, 4 and 5 of the said letter of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi dated 28th September 1923 and the proposal contained in his second letter dated 2nd October 1923.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 1 crore divided into 1 lakh shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up and three lakhs shares of Rs. 25 each on which Rs. 10 per share have been paid to Rs. 15 lakhs divided into 1 lakh share of Rs. 15 per share fully paid up and by extinguishing all the 3 lakhs shares on which Rs. 10 have been paid up."

By order of the Board,
U. S. DESAI,
Manager.
C17817

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 17th October, 1923, for the purchase and demolition of the main Exchange Building and Buyers' Rooms of the Association opposite the G. I. P. Railway Cotton Yard at Colaba.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Secretary in cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract.

The successful tenderer will be required to demolish the buildings, to remove the debris and to level up the ground to its original condition within three weeks from the date of acceptance of the tender.

The Association do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

The undersigned will on application give any further information that may be required and will show the buildings over to prospective tenderers by appointment.

By Order of the Board.
D. MEHTA,
Secretary
C17778

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned at his office at Mahalakshmi upto 11-30 a.m. on MONDAY, the 22nd October, 1923, for supply of Pynmoh wood logs for the year 1923-24.

Forms containing particulars of quantity and conditions under which the tender will be received can be had from the undersigned at his office during Office hours on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

Tenders not conforming to Company's Rules and regulations of submitting tenders will not be considered.

(Sd.) G. F. BRIERLEY,
Ag. Controller of Stores.
C17748

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the Hon. Secretary of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., up to the 25th October 1923, for the work of the new buildings proposed to be erected by the Society at Matunga on the City Improvement Trust Plots Nos. 66, 67, 68 and 69 Scheme V.

Each tender is to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 which will be forfeited in case any tender is withdrawn or the successful tenderer refuses to sign the contract.

The Hon. Secretary does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Form of tender, etc., can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 at the office of the undersigned where plans and specifications of the work can also be inspected.

RAGHUNATH MUHUND & Co.,
Architects.
321, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 6th October, 1923. R8675

LEGAL NOTICES.

AN APOLOGY

IN an action for libel instituted by The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada against E. Piercy Henderson and another coming on for hearing at the Royal Courts of Justice, London, on the 17th day of April, 1923, the Defendants in open Court through their Counsel stated that they were satisfied there was no foundation whatever for any imputations on the Plaintiffs and in the most unqualified manner expressed their sincere regret and apologised for having made them and withdrew them unreservedly.

That the Defendants had paid £2,928 in satisfaction of

(a) The Plaintiffs' costs of suit and

(b) their charges and expenses in connection with the action and in addition had agreed.

(c) to defray the cost of this announcement

AND further the Defendants agreed to and the Court granted an Injunction restraining the publication in any future issue of the Defendants' pamphlet of the words complained of in the action or any other similar libels.
17821

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 4670.
11-10-23.
E. 4697.
11-10-23.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of CHIMANLAL MANEKLAL BADSHAH, of Baroda, Hindu Inhabitant, a Contractor, residing at Ahmedabadi Pole, in Baroda ..... Deceased.

(1) Bai MANI, widow of the deceased Chimanlal Maneklal Badshah; and (2) Bai SAVITA, widow of the deceased Chimanlal Maneklal Badshah, both Lewa Patidar, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Ahmedabadi Pole, in Baroda ..... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eighth day of October in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Ninehundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 9th day of October, 1923.
Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C17826

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Stamp Rs. 8.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of RAJBHAI MOOSAJI MOEIYWALA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Dhaboo Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

TAHERBHAI KEKKABHAI BELGAUMWALLA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Doctor Street, outside the Fort, the duly constituted attorney of Bai Fatmabai, widow of Rajbhai Moosaji Morviwala ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Third day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 4th day of October, 1923.
(Sd.) Messrs. RUSTOMJI & GINWALA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C17824

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BYRAMJI HIRJIBHAI WARDEN, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. SHA AMBALAL VIRCHAND JAVERI.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Mongini Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land formerly of Foras land now made Freehold called Chiroti situate, lying and being at Mahalaxmi, otherwise known as Worli Road or Love Grove Pumping Station Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay to contain by admeasurement 450 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. B/12763, B/12772, New Survey No. 1/3362 and Cadestral Survey No. part of 47 of Lower Parel Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 78 and 79 and Street Nos. 78 and 79 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Pandurang Govindji and partly by the property of Janardhan Purshottam, on or towards the North-East partly by the property formerly belonging to B. H. Warden and others and now belonging to Bai Samarathbai on or towards the West by the Worli Road or Love Grove Pumping Station Road, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to B. H. Warden and others and now belonging to Bai Samarathbai and on the South by the property of the Vendor.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1923.

KHANDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C17825

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has agreed to purchase the undermentioned property at an Auction Sale thereof held on the 3rd day of October, 1923, under the instructions of Mr. F. E. DINSHAW, the Sub-Mortgagee of that said property, of which Mr. TULSIDAS TEJPAL is the owner. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 37, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate, lying and being at Kandewadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-six square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 29, New No. 142, Old Survey No. 551 and New Survey No 2744, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 880 and 881, Street Nos. 21 and 22, and which premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the passage of the Oart, on or towards the West and North by the Oart belonging to the Portuguese Church and the property of J. D. Ferreira formerly belonging to Louis Antone and on or towards the South by the property of Odavji Dhunjibhai. Cadastral Survey No. 117, Girgaum Division.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1923.

SHAH & CHINUBHAI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C17829

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1789 of 1920.

CHHAGANLAL VITHALJI, a firm, until lately carrying on business in Piece Goods at Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

VITHALDAS BHAGWANDAS, a firm, doing business in Piece Goods in Chikhal Gully, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

and

DEVIDAS J. DESAI and his wife Motibai, both of Santa Cruz, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Santa Cruz, within the Suburban District of Bombay ..... Assignees.

To,

(1) Dadiba Hormusji Bilimoria, (2) Thaker Bhagwandas Premji, (3) Sha Khimji Dossa, (4) Tha Hansraj Deokaran,
Partners in the Defendants Firm.
(5) Messrs. Chhaganlal Vithalji ... Plaintiffs.

Notice under O. XXI, R. 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI, R. 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person or by Advocate or Attorneys of this Court before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 18th day of October, 1923, at 11-15 in the forenoon to show cause (if any you have but not otherwise) why the decree passed in the above suit on the 22nd day of June 1923, in favour of the Plaintiffs and by them transferred to Devidas J. Desai and Anr. should not be executed by the said transferees against you the said partners of the defendant firm.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 13th day of September, 1923.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Attorneys for the Assignees.
C17828

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT

(Order 5, rules 1 and 5.)

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF AT AGRA DISTRICT.

Suit No. 466 of 1923.

MUNNA LAL s/o Nathi Mal, caste Vaish Agarwal, resident of Maltala, Agra. ..... Plaintiff.

versus

(1) AMMA NAZIR BEGAM, widow of Azam Ali and (2) GULNOR BEGAM, daughter of Nazir Begam c/o Messrs. E. Adamji and Co., 24, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay. Defendants.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for 850, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 29th day of October 1923, at 10½ o'clock in the before noon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence, and all the documents upon which, you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 9th day of October, 1923.

B. O.
Signature of the Court.

NOTICE.

1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with costs of the suit to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property or both.

C17831

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KESHAV NARAYAN LIMAYE, late of Bombay, Government Pensioner, Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

BHALCHANDRA KESHAV LIMAYE, one of the sons of the said deceased, residing at Girgaum Back Road, Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of the Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixth day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 6th day of April, 1923.

BHALCHANDRA KESHAV LIMAYE,
in person,
Petitioner.
C17830

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.
Telephone 5152.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE AT GHATKOPER.

AUCTION SALE on TO-MORROW at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound of Mr. Wallabhdas Tejpal, Behind Ramji Asher's School, Ghatkoper.

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at the above address, household furniture iron framed cottage Piano Lips, such as solid teakwood dining mahoganised sideboard chairs, dinner waggon, Ice Box, Palm stand, teapoys, full size double mirrored door almyrah, picture sundry articles etc.

Property of Mr A. V. Naylor of S. D. P Rly.

Property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1923.

SPRINGS! SPRINGS! SPRINGS!

Of any description Manufactured and Guaranteed.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

CITY AUTO TRANSPORT CO, LTD.
Jetha Street, Off Lamington Rd.
Byculla, BOMBAY.

ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS.

Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY. Simply furnish your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years' life reading with character sketch, map of Heavens, longevity, finance, business prospects, family, etc. Rs. 4. Annual Life reading Re. 1 Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Re. 1. Predictions are guaranteed for their accuracy. Trial order will convince. Apply to:—THE BHARATA ASTROLOGICAL ASREMAM, Kasimkota, Vizag Dist. S. India.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 12.

S S Shustar, Vilder, Jeddah.
S S Morea, Garwood, London.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:
S S Atlantic City Wilton, Leith.
S S Kansas, Pattison, Karachi.
S S Clan Mackinnon, Thomson, Calcutta.
S S Plassy, Clarke, London.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Ahmedi for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Havildar for Calcutta.
Steamer Jaladuta for Calcutta.
Steamer Morea for London.
Steamer Maur for Bangkok.
Steamer Mantola for Hamburg.

S S Morea:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Morea, 5946 tons, Captain A B Garwood, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Shustar:—The P G S N Company's steamer Shustar, 1718 tons, Captain C Vidler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 524 pilgrims.

S S Atlantic City:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Atlantic City, 3902 tons, Captain G Wilton, will sail to-day from harbour for Leith, with a general cargo.

S S Kansas:—The K N Company's steamer Kansas, 3914 tons, Captain J W B Pattison, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Plassy:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Plassy, 4076 tons, Captain H A Clarke, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at (2 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, October 12.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wildenfels 3793, Antwerp, 18/10, Graham and Co.
3 Plassy 4615 London 13/10 M M& Co.
4 Circassia 4327 L'pool, 24/10 Graham & Co.
5 Khandalla 3289 Durban, 17/10 M M & Co.
6 Morvada 5120 K'chi 15/10 M M & Co.
7 Sicilia 4188 China 16/10 M M and Co.
8 Misty Law, 3260 Baltimore, 13/10, T M Co.
11 Kansas 3941 Karachi 13/10 K N & Co.
12 Atlantic City, 2934, Karachi, 18/10, Graham and Co.
13 Marglan 6201 Southampton 13/10 D M T O.
14 Orna 2997, N F, M M & Co
15 Karoa 3607 Durban 31/10, M M & Co.
17 Chastine Maersk 5176 N F, N F W and A Graham Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Genova 4201 Genoa 15/10 M Italiana.
2 Skageru 3605 Antwerp 13/10 Graham & Co.
3 Bamora, 1878 P Gulf, 11/10 M M & Co.
4 Vasna 2045, Busra 12/10 M M & Co.
5 Bankura 1905, Busra N F, M M & Co.
7 Havildar 3046 Java, N F T M & Co.
9 Osaka Maru 2192 Kobe 21/10 N Y Kaisha.
10 & 11 Clan Mackinnon 3049, Calcutta, 12/10, J F and Co.
12 & 13 Barala 1896, P Gulf, 18/10 M M & Co.
14 Chakla 1727 Karachi, 13/10 M M & Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Sultania, 3758 Calcutta, N F, H S Shushtary and Co.
F Upada 3382, Calcutta, 13/10, M M & Co.
H Karachi 124 Kathiawar Coast, N F R Collin and Co.
M Jaladuta 2593 N F, N F, Scindia S N Co.
N Colaba, 3899, N F, N F, M M & Co.
Q Champavati 320 N F, N F, F B S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mooltan due about 26th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-I-Hind due about 2nd November Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 9th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kashmir due about 16th November, Agen P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hatrana due about 15th October, Agent B I S N Co.

Modasa due about 22nd October, Agent B I S N Co.

Warfield (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

Nevasa (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 22nd October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Castalia due about 1st November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of York, due about 13th October, Agent K N Co.

Scindia due about 23rd November Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Exeter due about 29th October, Agent K N Co.

City of Nagpore due about 18th October, Agent K N Co.

City of Genoa due about 5th November, Agent K N Co.

Trafford Hall due about 16th November, Agent K N Co.

Clan Macvicar due about 21st October Agent J F Co.

Clan Cumming (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Clan Macnaughton (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo due about 13th October, Agent J Co.

Rialto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Urbino (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Transtenfels due about 12th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Wardenfels due about 23rd October Agent W and A Graham Co.

Neidenfels due about 5th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Nippon due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Brockfield due about 8th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM CHRISTIANIA.

Tysla due about 18th October Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Andijh due about 19th October, Agents E D Sassoon and Co.

Hoogkerk due about 10th November, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Meerkerk due about 30th November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Bovenkerk due about 22nd December Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capodtmonti due about 22nd Octoner, Agent M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 19th October, Agent L T Co.

Silvio Pellico due about 8th November, Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Lahore due about 14th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Pittsburg due about 26th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Crisfield due about 13th October, Agent V Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Tamba Maru due about 15th October Agent N Y Kaisha.

Burma Maru due about 16th October, Agent O. S. K.

Borneo Maru due about 26th October, Agent O. S. K.

Sado Maru due about 28th October, Agent N Y K.

Malacca Maru due about 13th November, Agent N Y K.

Rosandra due about 24th October, Agent L T Co.

FROM CHINA.

Mantua due about 19th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Soudan due about 3rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.

Taroba due about 21st October, Agent B I S N Co.

Karagola due about 4th November, Agent B I S N Co.

Karapara due about 18th November, Agent B I S N Co.

Kelbergen due about 13th October, Agent K N Co.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 12.

SS Circassia for Glasgow: 400 bundles staves of empty Hhds in shooks, Spencer and Co.; 100 bundles heads and hoops of empty Hhds, Spencer and Co.; 1000 cwt linseed oil cake, B H Lele.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—6000 cwt ground nut, Volkart Bros.; 400 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Circassia for Liverpool—4000 cwt linseed oil cakes, N V Velmohmad; 2000 cwt ground nut oil cakes, N V Velmohmad; 2000 cwt. myrobollam, F F Campbell and Co. 275 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co. 105 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co.; 75 bales cotton fly, C Peraj 648 bales cotton, B Amballal 100 bales cotton waste, B Meyer and Co., 11 bales wool raw, R Virchand; 15 bales wool raw, M Mangalchand; 75 bales wool raw, C Chaganmal, 150 bales wool raw, V Oomarsey 47 bales wool raw, M Balia; 83 bales wool raw D Kundanmal; 14 bales wool raw, H Rambhagat; 12 bales wool raw, C. Kunjlal; 45 bales wool raw, M Oomersey; 15 bales wool raw, G Gamanmal; 580 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 76 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co. 503 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Skageru for Antwerp:—100 bales hemp, Bell Ruse and Co.; bales hemp, D. M. Dungaji; 231 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co.; 750 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Genova for Genoa 55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.; 100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.; 110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.; 110 bales cotton, Langley and Co.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg:—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld., 116 bales cotton, A Khimji 110 bales cotton H K Shah; 68 bales cotton waste, R Pallanji.

S S Wildenfels for Antwerp:—196 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.;

S S Wildenfels for Rotterdam—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Mantola for Hamburg—885 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co.; 110 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.;

S S Mantola for Havre—100 bales cotton, K Devchand; 200 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros. 10000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 4000 cwt. linseed, Straas and Co.

S S Mantola for Leith—10000 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros.

S S Chindia for Hongkong:—200 bales grey cotton C Bomanji; 25 cwt gum, Union Shipping Agency; 92 cwt gum M H Dehdashti 22 cwt shark fins, H B Ramji; 12 cwt dry fruit, A K Adarji.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 12.

S S Sommelsdijk from Hamburg. Agents E D Sassoon and Co. 100 bdls Borax, 120 drums hydro sulphite of soda, 110 drums sodium sulphide 40 kegs, barium Nitrate 20 cask barium nitrate, 84 bales packing paper, 99 bales paper 25 bales paper, pictures, 25 cases tools, 30 cases earth colour, 25 cases lead pencils 50 cases sparkets, 110 cases hurrican lanterns 30 cases Export beer 30 cases starch, 23 cases earthenware 17 cases hardware, 25 cases tops, 35 cases writing paper, 136 cases beer, 100 cask borax, 1 yst, 57 cases wonder candles, 12 cases meat mixtures.

From Antwerp:—186 cask China clay, 20 casks white zinc, 50 crates grazed tiles, 118 crates E ware tiles, 100 bags broken ware tiles, 80 bags corn starch, 18 bundles fish plates, 45 cases champagne wine, 57 cases cotton tissues, 72 cases earthenware.

From Rotterdam—54 bales print paper, 20 bales pack paper, 805 bales straw boards, 100 bales farina, 376 bags farina, 700 D/bags spent carrway seed, 100 bags broken tiles, 186 bags rivet, 34 D/bags rivet, 307 cases cheese 61 cases hardware, 20 No. D/s beer, 50 cases beer, 20 cases gin 70 cases eau.de-vie 40 tro D/s Glacose, 133 white cases Schnapps, 45 cases canned fruit, 100 cases wine, 1750 cases vegetable fat, 22 cases velvet, 748 cases dry aniline dyes, 345 cask dry aniline dyes, 253 bundles fish plates.

From Karachi—5000 bags wheat, 20 cases sauce.

S S Havelland Seurabaya, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.: 14289 bags sugar 31 drums alcohol.

From Buorockam—15700 baskets hard molasses.

From Samarang:—9528 bags sugar.

From Colombo—200 chest Tea, 117 cases Eau de Vie, 53 cases Red Wine 25 cases white wine 35 cases dried fruits and prunes.

From Cochin—500 katins hook sheel 31 cases morali oil, 134 cask cocoanut oil, 3854 bundles coir yarn, 710 bundles coir rope, 2107 bundle oil rope, 183 single coil coir rope, 300 bundles bamboo mats 166 half chest tea.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th October, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m. 10. a. m. 2. p. m. 4 p. m. and 10. p. m

Barometer Corrected to 32 deg. Fahr		29.877 inches
Temperature of Air		81.4 degrees
Wet bulb Thermometer		77.1 "
Dew Point		75.1 "
Relative humidity of Air		82% "
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		2.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air		88.9 "
Minimum do do.		76.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNW,ENE,NNW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		miles 97
Full of Rain		" 0.60
Total fall during month		" 0.00
do. do. year		" 77.56
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th Oct.		" 0.00

FLOUR, ATTA & BRAN.

MESSRS. ABDULLA JOSAB & CO.

Bombay, October. 12.

	Wallace	Bombay	Union	Luxm.
Superfine	18/8	18	18	
House-hold	17/4	16/8	16/8	
Export	17	16	16	
Bazaar				
Ata No. 3	12	12/8	12/8	
Bran, Coarse	1	15/6	15/3	
Bran, Fine	1/1	1/1	1/1	
Soji	19/8	19	19	
Bawa	18/8	18	18	

SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was held on Thursday, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff presiding.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, as you are aware we have assembled here to-day to admit 11 new companies to the Forward list. It is likely that some critics may perhaps attack us by saying that we thus encourage speculation. They want forward business to be discontinued in our bazaar and desire that only cash business should be allowed. In their minds, the share bazaar is a race course or a gambling house and its members are merely gamblers. But such critics forget that "Pure gamblers do not last long on the Stock Exchange or any where else." A man can, of course, lose just as much money in unwise speculation as he can by betting at the races, yet it does not follow that a stock market is a race course or that a race course is a stock market. Speculation, in the best mercantile acceptation of the term, is indispensible in all markets. Every business in any part of the world owes its existence to speculation. We cannot progress without speculation. The present wealth and position of America is mainly due to ventures and enterprises in which enter the elements of sound healthy speculation. America has therefore long been known as a "Nation of speculators." Speculation was in existence hundreds of years prior to the growth of the various markets in the world. Hence it is evident that speculation created the Exchanges and it argues lack of correct knowledge to say that the Exchanges gave birth to speculation. In these days of motors and motor lorries, accidents are far more numerous than in the old days of horse-carriages and bullock-carts. Yet it does not constitute a valid reason that motor cars and motor lorries should be abolished. In the same way, because some reckless people, with a master passion for gambling in shares, come to grief in the share bazaar, there can be no justification that the share bazaar should close its work which is useful and beneficial to the public. Speculation is going on similarly in all the exchanges of the world.

From the conversation we had with His Excellency the Governor, we concluded that it was not the intention of his Government to stop forward transactions which are no doubt essential to the very life of the Stock Exchange, but it was his intention to see that a fair play was given to both Bulls and Bears. The Government has embarked on a colossal scheme of development costing crores. Have they not entered into speculation in launching the scheme as a paying concern?

Forward and Badli (contango) business are absolutely essential for the facilities of Stock Exchange. Now if reckless people abuse the advantage which these facilities afford, why should the blame be thrown at the door of the share bazaar?

If we express our views on such a difficult and misunderstood subject as speculation our opponents will make retort by saying that we are all big speculators or they will question our qualifications to speak on such a subject. Consequently rather than express my own personal views on this subject I shall quote the views expressed by eminent men who are recognised as authority by the whole world.

"Although stock exchange transactions," said Mr. Lloyd George, the ex-British Premier, "are in the main speculative transactions, and do at times, like all speculative transactions, degenerate into mere gambling, it is a mistake to suppose that this is their essential characteristic or pervading characteristic. In their proper place, they form part of the legitimate machinery for discounting fluctuations in value, necessary not only to the stock exchange, but to every sphere of commercial activity."

Before the war the safest investment security in India certainly was 3½ per cent. Government Paper. This security apparently possessed no speculative features. Yet even in this case, a constant element of risk and hence of speculative possibilities, existed. The investor in this security was not assuming slight speculative risk. In the year 1913, it sold at about 96. In the year 1920, it sold at 48, thus showing a 50 per cent. shrinkage in price since 1913. This instance vividly illustrates the inseparable union existing between investment and speculation.

SPECULATION IS NOT GAMBLING.

But speculation is truly speaking never gambling, though the machinery, which is created to facilitate the operation of speculation may be used by gamblers.

Now speculation implies intelligent risk, whereas gambling is blind chance. Both these operations on the Stock Exchange are carried on by the same machinery. It is therefore quite impossible for the Stock Exchange to prevent gambling unless opportunities afforded for speculation are destroyed. Prevention of speculation in order to make gambling impossible will play more mischief than do any good. If outsiders abuse the facilities created for the operation of speculation and thus gamble on the exchange, there is no radical cure one knows of. So long as any method is devised to destroy the opportunities for gambling while preserving the opportunities for speculation, manipulations will continue in all stock exchanges. Those who criticise short selling as immoral and gambling evince their ignorance of the laws of economics and of the science of the stock exchange. While laws have at various times been enacted by Great Britain, Germany, United States of America and France to prohibit gambling, it is a noteworthy fact that in every instance these laws have been repealed after a short experience of their effects. While the British Government with the machinery of almost unlimited power at its hand failed in its attempt to regulate speculation in securities by law, which was therefore repealed in 1860, how can one expect the stock exchange authorities to suppress gambling and cornering?

If speculation is essential in our business then it is not difficult to understand that forward business is doubly so because speculation can be done through forward business. The prices of the shares of the companies which are not on the forward list also rise and fall and it is erroneous to believe that if only cash business is allowed on the Stock Exchange, their investments will not depreciate and consequently no harm will be done to them as rise and fall in the prices of the shares depend on the managements and earning of the companies.

We are questioned by several people as to why all the securities should not be placed on the forward list. But it is safe and wise to allow forward transactions in those securities only which are well established and which have a free and broad market and consequently a cornering whereof will be beset with difficulties. Besides it is not possible for us to place all the securities on the clearing list and in all the exchanges of the world well established and active securities only are placed on the clearing list. Similarly we desire to gradually place sound securities on the forward list and which work is on today's agenda.

Mr. Cooverji Mehta spoke against speculation and forward business and he quoted the instance of Tata Deferreds and Tramway shares which had soared to Rs. 1,400. He said many people had been ruined through those shares rising to such fictitious prices. Instead of having more shares put on the forward list, it was better to transfer many of them to cash list.

After some further discussion the meeting proceeded to select by ballot the share of the companies which they thought should be later on the forward business list.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

Weather:—Rainfall has increased round the head of Bay and on the Burma Coast has been local in Burma, Assam, Bengal and a few falls occurred in Orissa, Malabar and South East Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy one and a half inches, Bassein two, Akyab and Bharo one, Silchar two, Jessore and Calcutta three, Saugor Island one and a half, and Naokhali Khulna and Satkhira one.

Forecast:—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 12th October 1923, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the south-east of the province. Maximum temperature was nearly normal; the minimum was locally below the average in the north and east of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the east of the province. Temperature was below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded over lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and north-west Rajputana, and in defect at Mount Abu. Maximum temperature was below normal in lower Sind, and the minimum in the greater part of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded round the gulf of Cambay coast and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in north Gujarat and south-east Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Deesa and Veraval, and the Minimum at Bhavnagar-Para only. The thermometer rose to 104 deg. at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in defect at Saugor and Raipur. Day temperature was almost normal; night temperature was in general lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded in the south of the division and lightly to moderately in the north. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear over east Hyderabad and in general moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was below the average in east Hyderabad only.

General Remarks.—A few falls of rain have occurred in Malabar; Cochin has had 0.47 in. Elsewhere weather has been dry.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 11th October 1923 issued from Simla.

Rainfall has occurred locally in Burma, Bengal and south-east Madras, and at a few stations in Orissa and Assam.

The chief amounts were:—Noakhali one and a half inches; Trichinopoly one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH OF OCTOBER 1923.

STATIONS.	Temp. in degs.		Rainfall.		
	Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Past 24 hrs.	Total fall since 1st June to date.	Departure from normal since 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire					
Do. 11th	88.5	77.1	0	6	
Jask	93.2	76.1	0	0	-0.07
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..
Do.					
PUNJAB—					
Multan	99.0	65.2	4.02		-0.41
Rawalpindi	87.3	59.5	14.11		-9.66
Lahore	92.1	59.0	10.96		-4.06
Hissar	94.7	61.2	19.89		-8.66
Ambala	92.0	57.5	20.11		-4.61
Delhi	91.0	63.0	24.91		+2.09
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	92.		23.2		-0.28
Mainpuri	90.8	61.8	31.79		+8.09
Jhansi	90.6	65.6	30.38		+2.40
Cawnpore	88.3	64.4	43.11		+15.17
Allahabad	90.0	60.0	35.03		-0.84
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad	98.5	66.8	3.56		+1.35
Karachi	88.2	78.9	3.56		-1.91
Ajmer	92.2	60.4	13.68		-5.77
Jaipur	94.1	60.7	18.84		-3.03
Kotah					
Mount Abu	81.0	65.0	31.11		-3.64
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR— AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Deesa	99.0	68.7	5.39		-8.07
Dwarka	86.1	76.6	4.36		-5.26
Veraval	94.2	78.0	2.41		-10.82
Rajkot	99.5	70.0	10.35		-4.06
Bhavnagar Para	99	75.3	17.57		-1.34
Surat	95.	74.8	25.90		-13.11
Ahmedabad	101.4	72.5	13.40		-14.15
Ocsia	104.0	67.7	0.16		-1.76
Neemuch	92.	63.0	27.18		-9.17
Indore	90.0	61.4	33.18		+8.40
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	85.9	60.9	73.54		+33.79
Saugor	87.2	62.	62.76		+21.05
Hoshangabad	89.3	62.4	54.87		+9.71
Khandwa	93.6	60.2	20.60		-3.69
Akola	94.9	63.5	21.92		-5.60
Amraoti	91.9	66.8	19.72		-0.25
Nagpur	90.6	62.2	48.04		-2.33
Chanda	87.4	62.6	49.65		-2.03
Raipur	87.1	65.0	46.22		+2.78
KONKAN—					
Bombay	88.9	78.6	77.49		+9.59
Ratnagiri	86.7	77.9	99.76		-2.84
Mormugao	84.0	76.9	103.88		+16.90
Karwar	85.4	76.3	127.89		+16.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	94.7	69.0	15.56		-5.76
Ahmednagar	91.	66.6	17.02		-1.58
Poona	91.5	70.1	16.48		-5.04
Sholapur	93.2	68.0	10.71		-3.06
Miraj	90.6	68.0	9.85		-6.74
Bijapur	87.4	69.5	47.99		+6.95
Aurangabad	91.3	63.	20.51		-3.14
Hyderabad (Deccan)	89.0	63.	28.46		-7.27
Hyderabad	88.4	64.6	31.78		-2.58
MADRAS AND CEYLON					
Mangalore	88.1	76.5	120.81		+20.12
Calicut	88.2	76.7	123.56		+2.10
Cocanada	87.8	78.5	0.47	110.13	+3.28
Colombo	86.4	73.1	1.50	46.54	+2.68
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND UPCOAST—					
Kanchipuram	93.8	76.0	19.28		-3.08
Bellary	95.1	69.9	4.07		-2.45
Cuddapah	95.1	72.6	0.04		-1192
Madras	92.7	76.8	12.37		-6.54
Bangalore	87.4	62.7	16.63		-7.39
Coimbatore	90.6	62.4	8.10		-4.38
Trichinopoly	91.1	76.1	9.34		-4.78
Negapatam	87.7	79.7	4.52		-7.61

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Still
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	12	0 11	30 3	12	6 7	16 2
		12 16	29 5

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 12.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 9/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 5/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 11/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 19/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 3/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 13/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 488.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 538.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 528.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 157½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 152
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 228.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 326.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.55 1/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 74-70.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.40.
London—Brussels Frcs. 87.80.
London—Rome Liras 100.00.
London—Berlin Marks 17,000 Millions.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady to firm market.

	London, Oct. 11.
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 13/32 Firm.
Bar Gold	£ 4/10/6 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	31 1/2 Steady

	London, Oct. 11.
Rentes 3 per cent.	55
Bar Silver Spot	31 1/2
" 2 months hence	31 1/8

Closing Tone of Silver—Little China selling—India bought Steady
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent Since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loan	2 1/2
Interest 7 day Market loan	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Oct. 11.
Exchange on London in Paris	74.70
" " " " Germany	53,000,000,000
" " " " Italy	99.75
Stockholm	17,24
Christiania	29,18
Amsterdam	11.58
Switzerland	25.42
	Yesterday.
Belgium	87.60
Athens	367.50

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Oct. 11.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rents 3 per centes	28

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Oct. 11
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 91 1/8 +1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 91 1/2 unchgd.
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 102 3/4 +1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	" 58 3/4 +1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	43 unchgd
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	69 1/2 "
Govt. Securities 3%	59 1/8 "
	London, Oct. 11.
Conversion Loan	£ 79 1/8
5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	102 3/4
5 per cent " "	118 1/4

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Oct. 12.

Sovereigns ready RRs. 15/13/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/13/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/1/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/1/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/1/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/6.
Bar silver 1st settlement 79/6.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 77/14.

BOMBAY, Oct. 12.

Bar Gold ready s. 90.6.
Silver ready d. 31.8.
Silver forward d. 31.2.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, India buying ready.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Ready.—25—1—0

Vaida	Opening	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Asho	25—1—0	—	25—1—0
Kartok	25—1—0	—	25—1—0

Tej Mandi.

Asho	0—3—0
Kartok	0—6—0

Tone—Market Quiet

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct, 12.

Ready.—79—7—0

Vaida	Opening	Lowest	At 6 p' m.
Asho	79—8—0	79—7½—0	79—7½—0
Kartok	78—1—0	77—15—0	77—15—0

Tej Mandi.

Asho	0—14—0
Kartok	1—10—0

Tone—Market Quiet.

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 11.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov-Dec.	13 1/2
Tone—	
Plantation First Latex crepe Oct.	14 1/2
Tone—Better American demand	

FREIGHT

Freight of coal cardiff to Bombay	14

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 12.

5½ per cent. Paper Rs. 64/2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/2.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 100.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 91/4.
5 per cent. Tax Free Loan Rs. 96/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/3.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/7.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/15.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/7.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 101/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 101/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

SHARES

BOMBAY, Oct. 12.

The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1400, Indis 79, Central 26/12 and Eastern 80.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 442/8, Apollo 27/8, By. Cotton 635, By. Dyeing 931/4, Bradbury 525, Century 477/8, Cent. India 535, Colaba Land 180, Coorla 140, Crescent 275, Dawn 635, Edw. Sassoon 235, Elphinstone 62/8, Fazulbhoy 830, Finlay 550, F. Petit 1200, Gokak 137/8, Ind. Bleaching 195, Ind. Malwa 572/8, Jamshed Mfg. 190, Kastoorchand 240 Khatao 305 Kohinoor 1600, Luxmi Cotton 4600xd, Meyer Sassoon 175, Morarji 4200 New Great 523/12, New City 335, Pabani 425, Pearls 655, Phoenix 500, Shapurji 228/12, Simplex 367/8, Standard 1550n, Swan 735, Swadeshi 520, Tata Mill 430 and Vishnu Cotton 1800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 300, B. Burma 357/8, B. Burma N. I. 87/8 pr., Bt. Burma Pet. 4/10, B. Tramway 95, By. Steam 107/8, Bundi Cement 10/4, Katni Ord. 110, Katni Defd 375, New India 15/8, Shivrajpur 32/8, Tata Iron Ord. 30, Tata Iron Defd. 100, Tata Hydro 650 and Scindia Steam 7/12.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/2
Hongkong Bank	" 123 1/2
National Bank	" 44 1/2
Eastern Bank	" 5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp	" 13 1/4

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, 12th October, 1923.

Name.	Opening rates.	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates
Indore Malwa	...	...	...	572/8
Colaba	...	...	...	180
Crescent	275	277/8	...	275
Kohinoor	1600	...	...	1600
Nagpore Ordy	532/8	540	..	535
New Great	525	530	...	525
Pearl	652/8	657/8	...	655
Phoenix	...	...	...	500
Bombay Cotton	...	...	...	635
Bombay Dyeing	927/8	940	..	932/8
Sir Shapurji	227/8	...	...	227/8
Simplex	367/8	...	365	367/8
Swan	...	...	...	735
Swadeshi	520	522/8	517/8	520
Century	480	482/8	475	478/12
Alcock	...	...	...	300
Indian Cement Ordy.	...	...	...	75
Katni Cement Ordy	...	...	...	110
Katni Cement Defd	...	...	...	380
Tata Steel Defd	100	102/8	98/12	101/4
Tata Steel Ordy	...	...	...	30
Scindi Cement	...	...	...	10/8
Bombay Burma Old.	...	...	...	357/8
Bombay Burma, New	...	...	...	87/8
Bombay Steam Mfg.	...	...	...	107/4
Bombay Electric Tramway	...	...	...	95
Central India Spining	...	...	...	25
Shivrajpur	...	...	...	32/8

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullon £	127,700,000	No. change.	
Pubc. Deposits,,	13,500,000	Inc.	2,000,000
Other do "	104,900,000	Dec.	3,900,000
Govt. securities	41,200,000	"	3,500,000,00
Other securities	71,300,000	No.	change.
Notes & Gold "	23,600,000	Inc.	9 00,000

The Bank Reserve is 19.8 p. c. of the Liabilities

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Oct. 12.

To-day Reuter reported a further advance of 8 to 22 points in New York futures. The market advanced on Commission Houses buying and short covering at the opening, but later prices gave way on some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 30 to 44 points up. The prices advanced on buying by a prominent operator.

Messrs. Brett and Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 11th October (9-35 p.m.) as under:—

"Market affected favourably by shorts covering. Whilst advance has been somewhat rapid we consider values a purchase on any decline."

Prices in our maret move within a narrow range and with the exception of occasional big operations by a prominent speculator the market has remained featureless, with Japanese and European Exporters buying moderately on fair declines. The ready demand has also fallen on and the volume of business done during the week is small, and buyers delay buying until the new crop cotton begins to arrive here.

Although a small advance was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 503 for F. G. Broach April/May. Going up by half a rupee the market declined to Rs. 501 on selling by Marwari Shroffs. Around this level Japanese Houses, jobbers and shroffs were buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 503¼ at which price the market remained steady for some time. General selling caused a setback and the market after a small fluctuation touched Rs. 504 which was the rate quoted at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 504. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 504½, advanced to Rs. 506½ on buying by a Japanese and a Commission House and closed barely steady at Rs. 505½ at 6 p.m.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 456/ and after fluctuating within a small range advanced to Rs. 458 on buying by Marwari Shroffs and jobbers, which price ruled at 4 p.m. F. G. Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 396 and improved to Rs. 398 on buying by Shroffs and brokers.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday and the demand was nominal. About 1500 bales were reported to have been changed hands.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6 p.m.

	Bombay. Oct. 12.
F. G. Broach April-May	505 1/2
F. G. Bengal Decr-January	399
Fine Oomra Dec/Janu	458 1/2

E. I. C. ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Oct. 12
F. G. Broach April-May	504 1/2
F. G. Bengal Decr-January,	399
Fine Oomra Decr-January	459

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

October 12

New York Market 11th October 1923.

Previous close	Delivery	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
28.30	Oct.		28.52	+22
27.89	Dec.		28.00	+11
27.38	Jan.	27.69+31	27.46	+08
27,40	Mar.	27.77+37	27.50	+10
27,48	May		27.52	+04

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 27.83, lowest 27.45, range .38 points. Short covering and Commission houses buying early later eased on long liquidation.

Liverpool Market 11th October 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices. 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
15.68	Oct.		16.12	+44
15.09	Jan.	15.29 +20	15.37 +28	15.52 +43*
14.89	Mar.	15.09 +20	15.14 +27	15.30 +61†
14.70	May			15.10 +40
17.05	Jan.	Egyptian		17.32 +27

*Due to-day—11 †Due te-day—13

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Heavy buying this morning by a prominent London operator. West, cloudy; balance, fair.

(2) January highest 15.57, lowest 15.25, range .32 points. Less buying power in the afternoon, but tone of market good, trade fixing call sales. Disposition to consider Government crop estimates too high.

Another of our Liverpool Friends cable us as under:

"Undertone decidedly better, small crop ideas reasserting, consider any setbacks temporary Expect higher."

In our report yesterday we referred to the closing down of the Amoskeag Mills in America involving 709,536 cotton spindles. Active spindles in the U. S. A. on 31st January this year were 37,225,000, and in the whole world 150,030,000, consequently the group in question represents less than 2 per cent of the active spindles in the U. S. A., and less than ½ per cent. of the total world spindleage

COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 11 Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN Future prices, —	
Mid. Americans Spot moare business	16.56
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	18.35
New York 11 a.m.	Jan. 27.69+ 6
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar. 27.77+ 4
	May. 27.79+ 6
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct. 27.91
" " "	Jan. 27.55

	Liverpool, Oct. 11.	
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Oct.	16.12 +44
	Jan.	15.52+ 43
	Mar.	15.30+ 41
	May.	15.10 +40

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Oct, 11. To-day's Prices.
Oct.	15.91 +28
Nov.	15.69+ 27
Dec.	15.43 +20
Jan.	15.38 +29
Feb.	—
Mar.	14.16—73
April	—
May	14.98+ 28
June	—
July	14.58+ 19
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	13.38+ 29
Egyptians, Nov.	17.15
Jan.	17.30

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Oct. 11. Today's Prices.
October	16.12+ 44
November	15.78+ 45
December	15.66+ 43
January	15.52+ 43
February	15.40+ 41
March	15.30+ 41
April	15.19+ 40
May	15.10+ 40
June	14.94+ 39
July	14.77 +38
August	14.37+ 38
September	13.78+ 30
October	13.39+ 30

Tone—Very Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 11.

Months	To-day's Price.
Oct.	27.22 +30
Nov.	27.24 +29
Dec.	17.29+29
Jan.	17.32 +27
Feb.	17.37+ 27
Mar.	17.42 +27
April	17.47+ 27
May	17.52 +27
June	17.52 +27
July	17.52+ 27
Aug.	17.45 +25
Sep'	17.40 +30

Tone—Very Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 11

M. G. Bengal Good	9.60
" " Fully Good	10.00
" " Fine	10.40
No. 1 Oomra, Good	10.55
" " " Fully Good	11.05
" " " Fine	11.55
M. G. Broach, Good	12.30
" " Fully Good	12.70
" " Fine	13.10
M. G. Scinde, Good	9.50
" " Fully Good	9.90
" " Fine	10.30

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 11.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports		40,000
" Exports to Great Britain		2,000
" " Continent		27,000
Futures at New York	Oct.	28.50+20
" " "	Dec.	—
" " "	Jan.	27.46 + 9
" " "	Mar.	27.50+10
" " "	May	27.52+ 4
Spot Cotton at New York		29.00+20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		28.38 -37
Futures " "	Jan.	27.34—38
" " "	Mar.	27.30+ 9
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		11
Silver—Foreign mined.		63 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON COLOSING PRICES.

New York, Oct. 11.

	To-day's prices.
Futures at New York. Oct.	28.50+20
Jan.	27.46+09
Mar.	27.50+10
May	27.52 +04

WHEAT.

London, Oct, 11

SOZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.	
O/N Sellers	43
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	
O/N sellers	42
AUSTRALIAN O/N Sellers	45/6
KARACHI BARLEY O/N	
Sellers	28/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs C. I. F. O/N Selles	43
WHEAT Red Karachi 492 lbs. C. I. F. O/N Nominal	41

Tone—

WHET AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association—

Ready.	Basis Terms. Rs. a. p.	Ball. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	43 0 0	5 10 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 6 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 4 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 6 0	11 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 5 0	13 13 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 1 0	13 9 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	77 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	68 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, Black	62 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	12 10 0	13 10 0
Groundnute	82 0 0	—
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 10 0
Barley	31 0 0	—
Castorseed	63 0 0	—
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 13 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, April/May	7 5 5
Linseed, April/May	12 11 3
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 D/J.	15 8 0

SEEDS

London, Oct. 11.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold per ton O/N. Sellers easier	£ 17 3/8
LINSEED Argentine O/N Seller	20 3/8
" J/F Paid	17
TONE OF LINSEED—	
LINSEED Bombay per ton O/N Sellers	22
TONE OF LINESEED—Quiet and easy	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) N D Sellers	£ 9 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED O/N Sellers easier	£ 17 3/8

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 11.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags O/N Done	21 1/8
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
" Nov.-Dec. Value	40 7/8
" Jan/Apl. Paid	37 5/8

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 11.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta O-D Seller	24/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay O-D Seller	24/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi O-D Seller	24/7
Tone—More inquiry.	

METALS.

London, Oct. 11.

English best Selected Copper	£ 63 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 60 3/8
Copper Braziers	£ 81
Yellow Metal	7 3/4

(Continued on page 12.)

TROPICAL PIANOS

FOR SALE OR HIRE

AND ON THE
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
Agents for :—

BLUTHNER - - - BECHSTEIN
ALLISON - - - BRASTED -
COLLARD - - - CHAPPELL -
ERARD - - - CRAMER - -
STROHMENGER ESTEY - -
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Full particulars and quotations from
S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FORT, - - - - - - BOMBAY.

GOKER COMPOUND.

A palatable preparation for masturbation (self-abuse) and its attendant evils which are the bane of humanity. This infernal and cruel vice leads to loss of memory, loss of virility, loss of health, and brings on extreme nervous prostration and finally insanity. This is a preparation of that famous herb Gokharoo. It curbs passion without in the least impairing the physiological functions of the generative organs.

This is also useful in Spermatorrhoea or secret wasting through any cause. Dose one to two teaspoonfuls at bed time for those whose trouble is at night only. Those who suffer night and day should take it morning and evening in milk or water. It has a good healthy action on the bowels.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

HERBAL PHARMACY.
OPERA HOUSE TRAM TERMINUS, *Girgaum BOMBAY.*
Laboratory—PAPDY, BASSEIN.
WANTED AGENTS.
C M.

Enrich your Blood with Iron Jelloids

Banish Anæmia, Weakness, Debility, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Headache, Palpitation, Poor Appetite and Indigestion.

These ailments make your life a burden. Banish them quickly, and for good, by taking Iron Jelloids for a few days. You will be delighted to find how much stronger you feel and how much better you look in less than a week. Recovery commences with the very first dose and continues steadily as each succeeding dose of Iron Jelloids increases the supply of iron until your blood is sufficiently rich in this health-maintaining ingredient.

For Anæmic women and girls, for weak, nervous men and youths and for delicate, ailing children Iron Jelloids are an unfailing source of strength and vitality.

Iron Jelloids

For Adults . . . . Iron Jelloids No. 2
Tonic for Men . . . Iron Jelloids No. 2A
For Children . . . Iron Jelloids No. 1
Prices: A Fortnight's trial - - R. I.
Full Size Bot. Rs. 2.12
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.
Manufactured by The Iron Jelloid Co., Ltd., London, E.C.1

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The s. s. Plassey with the English mails leaves at 2 p.m.

Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana "A" vs. Staff.

Addresses on "Corsing elections and voters' duty" Habib Chawl, Masjid Bunder Road, 9 p.m., Mr. V. J. Patel to preside.

SUNDAY, Oct. 14.

Mahomedan electors' meeting, Anjuman-e-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, 4-30 p.m. Mr. M. A. M. Khan will address and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin will preside.

MONDAY, October 15.

Preliminary Scientific and B. Com. Exmn. Results, University Hall, 1 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, October 16.

Nomination Day for the Presidency European Constituency Candidates for the Bombay Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, October 18.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers of the European Constituency for the Bombay Legislative Council.

Inter. M.B. B.S. Exmn. Results. University Hall 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 13 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 32: Sunset 6h. 19m.
Oct. 14 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 32m; Sunset 6h. 18m.
Oct. 15 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 33m. Sunset 6h 17m
Oct. 16 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 33m Sunset 6h. 16m
Oct. 17 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 33m. Sunset 6h 16m.
Oct. 18 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h 34m. Sunset 6h 15m.

BOMBAY CITY KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

An urgent meetings of the Bombay City Khilafat Committee will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (B.T.) at Dadu Building near J. J. Hospital.

SCHOOL OF RELIGIONS.

Under the auspices of the School of Religions, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan will deliver an address on "The Political History of Islam." to-day Saturday at 6.30 p.m. in the Prarthana Samaj Hall.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

The third lecture of the "First Aid to the Injured" series will be delivered by Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar M.B.B.S., to-day (Saturday) at 2 p.m. in the Depressed Classes Mission House, Parel.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association on Wednesday the 17th inst. at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

BANDRA VILLAGE C. C.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bandra Village Congress Committee announced to be held to-morrow (Sunday) has been postponed and will be held on Sunday (the 21st inst) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Mackar's Bungalow, Khar Road, Bandra.

S. S. LEAGUE CO-OP. CREDIT SOCY.

The annual general meeting of the Social Service League Co-operative Credit Society, will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Hall of the Parel Settlement. Members are cordially requested to attend.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. "James" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 16th instant.

GITA LECTURE SERIES.

The 12th lecture of the Series will come off to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya when Mr. Sadashiva Shastri Bhide will speak on "DevaYana, Pitra-Yana, and Adhi-Yajna or the Secret of Devotion."

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

On behalf of Ram Nam Adhar Mandal, Pandit Vishnu Digamber will deliver a lecture on Ram Nam Mahti in Shri Ram Bhavan in the Vidyalaya's premises to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when there will be a musical programme. All interested are cordially invited.

VEDANTA CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will conduct the weekly Vedanta Class in English at the Young Men's Hindu Association Hall, Girgaum Back Road, from 6 to 7 p.m. to-day and at the Sri Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, Santa Cruz from 8-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. on Sunday.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

A meeting of the Mahomedan Electors of Bombay will take place at the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (B.T.) when Mr. Mirza Ali Mahommed Khan, will deliver an address in Urdu on "The forthcoming Legislative Council Elections." Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar-at-Law will preside.

CARE OF THE EXPECTANT MOTHER.

A class on the above subject, arranged by the Catholic Women's Social Guild of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, will be conducted by Dr. Miss Myrtle Machado, M.B. B.S., at the Goan Union High School, Dabul, to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 a.m. The class is open to ladies only.

LECTURES ON LIFE OF MOHAMED.

Under the auspices of Khoja Sunnat Jamat Masjid, at Khoja Mohalla, the well-known Moulvi Abdul Alim Siddique, will deliver a series of 13 lectures from the First Night of Rabiul Aval to the 12th of the mouth on the "Life of Mohamed" from 9 to 10 p.m. (B.T.), and on Bara Wafat Day from 10 to 11 a.m.

PASSENGERS' LIST.

The following are among the passengers by the P. and O. s.s. "Plassy" leaving Bombay to-day for Marseilles and London:—

Mr H Chatterjee, Lt.-Col R M and Mrs. Dalziel Major R T Holland D.S.O., M.C., Mr B A Kelkar, Mr A L Khanna, Mr S V Naik, Mr. Geo S Florelli, Mr Jagunder Singh, Mr S C Sircar, Mr C J Sisson and Major Yule.

RECEPTION TO MR. BHANSHALI.

The members of the Bhanshali Reception Committee and the members of the Bhanshali community and the friends of Mr. Bhanshali are requested to attend at the Grant Road Station to-morrow (Sunday) at 7-15 a.m. to receive Mr. Bhanshali who is coming on

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

VS.

E. PIERCY HENDERSON AND OTHRES

Your attention is drawn to the apology of the defendants in this action which appears in another part of this paper.

(Advt.)

that day from Sabarmati Ashram after his release.

W. I. NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSN.

Under the auspices of the Western India National Literal Association there will be a public meeting in the Hall of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Drs. K. E Dadachanji, S S Batliwalla and Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai will speak on "Preparation for Swaraj." Sir Gokuldas K. Parekh, Kt. will preside.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN MITRA MANDAL.

The annual general meeting of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Mitra Mandal will be held at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday) at the Maratha High School Girgaon. After the meeting is over, an extraordinary general meeting of the Mitra Mandal will be held at the same place to consider the additions and alterations to the existing Rules of the institution and to transact some other business.

SANSKRIT EXAMINATIONS.

The first, second and title examinations in Grammer Kavya, Vedant Nyaya, Smriti Puran etc., will be held from 19th February 1924, by the Calcutta Sanskrit Association in the Goculdas Tejpal Sanskrit Pathshala, Gowalia Tank Bombay. Candidates should send their applications by the 15th of December 1923 on printed forms to be had from the Superintendent of the said Pathshala.

TO-DAY'S MEETING RE. ELECTIONS.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at Mandvi, Masjid Bunder Road, on the Maidan near the Habib's Chawl. Mr. V. J. Patel will preside. Amongst the speakers will be Sit. Jayasukhlal M Mehta, Seth Purushhav Thackersey, Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Seth Hassanbhoy A. Laljee, Seth Balubhai T Desai, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Sjt. I. S. Haji. Subject: Coming Elections and Duty of the Voters.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 11th October 1923 to 6 a.m. of 12th October 1923.

Disease.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Small-pox	1	Nil.
Cholera	Nil	Nil.
Plague	1	Nil.
Influenza	Nil	Nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 103.
Total mortality this day last year 99.

GANDHI DAY SPINNING COMPETITION.

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Khadi Samiti an open spinning competition, will be held for boys and girls below 16 years from 6-45 to 7.45 p.m., on the 18th October at the Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi. The Competitors must bring their own Charkas. The Jivan 'A' Model will not be allowed. A Charka will be given as a prize to the winner.

Intending Competitors are requested to send in their names to the Honorary Secretary, Sjt. A. H. Kulkarni or Sjt. R. S. Padbidri A/3 Saraswat Buildings. The competition is open to all.

HINDU WIDOWS' HOME ASSN., DELHI.

The Widows' Home recently transferred from Meerut to Delhi has been working satisfactorily. Messrs Nawabe Mall Janki Das have placed a big house at the disposal of the Sabha for the comfort of the widows. During this short period no less than 30 widows of different castes have been married. At present there are ladies from Africa, Bengal, Bombay, Madras and U. P. in the Ashram. Two graduate ladies were married to two England returned gentlemen and the lives of two widows of high families found in desperate condition were saved. The Sabha undertakes the training of the helpless widows to make them self-supporting and remarrying those who wish to settle down in a married life.

ANDHERI LAND-HOLDERS AND RESIDENTS' ASSN.

Under the auspices of the Andheri Land-holders and Residents Association a public meeting of the voters of the Bombay Suburban District, and the members of this Association will be held in the Premises of the Andheri Education Society opposite the Andheri Station to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m., when Mr. G. B. Pradhan, B.A., LL.B. who is a candidate from the Thana District for the coming Council election, will deliver an address on "The work before us." The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas will preside. The public of Andheri, Bandra, Santa-Cruz, Vile Parle and other suburban areas and the members of this Association are requested to attend.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

20th Sunday after Trinity.

7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral Lloyd Ed. Hymns—316, 412, 318, 535; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6.30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Chants; Hymns—508, 441, 490.

Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

To-morrow (Sunday) the morning Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar at 7-30 a.m. and the evening Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. V. B. Velankar at 6.30 p.m. in the Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon.

GANDHI DAY AND DASSERA.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAAR.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar on the 18th and 19th inst. from 3 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) when all are requested to attend

KANARA RELIEF FUND.

The following additional contributions to the Kanara Flood Relief Fund have been received in this office:—Through Mr. Amladi Raghavendra Rao. Rs. 10; Mr. M. B Tivari (Aden) Rs. 5.

BEHAR RELIEF FUND.

The following further contribution to the Behar Relief Fund has been received in this office:—Mr. Champaklal D Dalal, Rs. 3.

BEHAR PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Behar Provincial Conference meets this year at Motihari in the District of Champaran during the last 3 days of the month of October. The session of Behar Provincial Conference is expected to give a new life to the people prominent leaders are expected to attend the session.

OPIUM SALE AT CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

At the last opium sale, 250 chests were sold for nine lakhs and Rs. 600, the highest and the lowest prices per chest being, Rs. 4.505 and Rs. 4.500 respectively.

Mr. Ahmed Batcha of Messrs. Ahmed Batcha Sahib and Co., Madras who is now on bail has been adjudged an insolvent by Mr. Justice Coutts Trotter at the Madras High Court.—(A. P.)

POLICE OFFICER CHARGED.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

SEQUEL TO "NO-ADDRESS" DEMONSTRATION.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case on Friday, in which Inspector Bird of the Esplanade Police Station is charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Mr. Essackbhai Ebrahim, near the Municipal Corporation Hall on the occasion of the 'no-address to the Governor" demonstration.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. R. P. Thanawalla police prosecutor defended the accused.

Mr. Salebhai Hatimbhai, a dealer in hardware was the third prosecution witness examined. He said he was at the Corporation Hall on the 25th of September at 10-30 p.m. He saw Mr. Dabholkar and the Police Commissioner coming down. He knew the complainant who was standing about ten paces from him. He cried along with other persons "shame, shame" on seeing Mr. Dabholkar. In the meanwhile the accused with two European police officers came from behind and struck Essackbhai (the complainant) on his shoulder with a stick. He was sure that the accused struck the complainant. He along with the complainant then, went to Mr. Nariman and complained to him about Essackbhai being struck with a stick without any warning by the accused. He (the complainant) then, pointed out Mr. Bird (the accused) to Mr. Nariman. There was a distance of 15 feet from Mr. Nariman and the accused. Thereafter the accused said to Mr. Nariman "I will use my force again." There was Mr. Desai (the last witness) along with Mr. Nariman when he complained to the latter. The other two European officers had also sticks with them. The complainant took off his coat and showed a weal mark to Mr. Nariman. The witness and the complainant went up to the Municipal Commissioner and showed him the weal mark. The other Corporators also saw the injury of the complainant. The witness also saw some five or seven other persons being assaulted by the European police officers. The complainant along with Mr. Haji and Mr. Desai went to the Esplanade Police Station to lodge a complaint. The witness then, went along with the complainant to the G. T. Hospital where his (complainant's) injuries were attended to.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross examined by Mr. Thanawalla, the witness said that he knew the complainant since five or seven years. He saw the Commissioner of Police and Mr. Dabholkar passing away in a motor car. There was no third man in the car. When the Commissioner of Police was on the scene, the European Police Officers were there. He did not know whether the Officers were bare-headed. The accused and two other officers had sticks in their hands. The other two Officers had no batons with them. He did not know the names of other persons who were assaulted by the accused. He did not ask them as to why they were assaulted by the Police, because it was not his business to interfere. There was no rush of the people; and the police, all of a sudden, began assaulting them. The people were simply shouting "shame, shame."

Mr. Thanawalla: "How were you shouting "shame, shame."?

The witness, then, uttered the words "shame shame" in a low voice in the Court.

Mr. Thanawalla:—"Were you shouting "shame, shame" in such a low voice."

The witness:—"Yes."

Mr. Nariman:—"We got inspiration when we see a man. Bring Mr. Dabholkar here and we will shout "shame, shame."

Continuing the witness said there were also police sepoys behind the crowd, but there were no Indian Police Officers on the scene. He did not see the 'Jamadar' of the Esplanade Police Station." (At this stage the 'Jamadar' was produced in the Court. The complainant on being questioned by Mr. Nariman said he did not know whether he had sustained an injury. There were only four persons present at the Police Station. The witness was refused admission by a Sub-Inspector to the station. He had not seen Mr. Bird before the occurrence. People did not rush on the Commissioner of Police, when he came out. The injury was red and swollen. The stick of Mr. Bird was of a foot and a half in length. The complainant also complained to Mr. Desai about the assault. He did not see Mr. P. N. Patel on the night in question in the crowd. The crowd consisted of about 25 to 30 persons. He could not identify those five or seven persons who were assaulted by the accused. Nobody was assaulted in the presence of the Commissioner of Police. He did not see Mr. Desai talking with the Commissioner.

Re-examined by Mr. Nariman the witness said he knew Mr. Desai before the assault.

Hakimuddin Mahomedalli, was the fourth witness examined. He said he knew the complainant since five or seven years. He had gone to the Corporation hall on the night in question. He was standing in the portico of the Municipal entrance. On seeing Mr. Dabholkar the crowd shouted "shame, shame,' when three European police officers began assaulting them. Essackbhai was assaulted by the accused with a stick. He swore and said that it was Mr. Bird who assaulted the complainant. He, then, corroborated the last witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thanawalla the witness said that no sooner did Mr. Dabholkar get into the car, than the crowd shouted out "shame shame."

Magistrate (to Mr. Nariman.)—"Are you going to call Mr. Haji?"

Mr. Nariman:—"No, Sir. I may tell Your Worship that Mr. Haji has not witnessed the assault."

Magistrate.—"I am simply asking you whether you are going to call Mr. Haji."

Mr. Thanawalla.—"The name of Mr. Haji appears in the charge sheet as a prosecution witness."

Mr. Nariman.—"I have summoned Mr. Haji but he is not here."

Magistrate.—"Very well."

Continuing the witness said that he did see a stick in the hand of Mr. Bird. The other two European Police Officers had also sticks with them.

Mr. Thanawalla.—"Had the other police officers got anythingelse besides the sticks with them? Had they got batons with them.?"

The witness:—"No."

Continuing the witness said that as soon as the blow fell on the complainant he turned round and saw Mr. Bird. The complainant then came and told him that a fat Police Officer assaulted him.

Mr. Thanawalla.—"Were there no other lamps besides the Municipal lamps on the road?"

The witness.—"Besides the Municipal lamps there were no extra lamps on the night in question."

Mr. Nariman.—"No illuminations are necessary for an address to the Governor."

Mr. Thanawalla (to the witness.)—"Do you read newspapers?"

The witness:—"No."

Mr. Thanawalla.—"How far have you studied? Don't you know Gujarati?"

The witness—"I know Gujarati but I don't read newspapers."

Magistrate.—"Happy man!"

Mr. Nariman.—"He is wise too!"

Mr. Thanawalla.—"There is not much wisdom in him."

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused in his statement then said, on the 25th of September last there was a meeting in the Municipal Corporation hall in connection with the address to H. E. the Governor. At about 10-30 p.m. he received a telephone message from the Commissioner of Police who was, then, at the Municipal Hall informing him that the resolution regarding the address was not being taken up that night. The large crowd of non-co-operators collected outside the Municipal Hall and that some of the Municipal Councillors were nervous to go home as they were afraid of being assaulted and requested him to go there with sufficient officers and men to keep order. He at once with other officers and six constables went to the Municipal Hall where they saw 200 to 300 people collected on the Cruickshank Road round the Municipal main entrance. They interfered with no one. About 5 or 10 minutes after their arrival, the Commissioner of Police with Mr. Dabholkar and his brother came out of the Municipal Hall and went towards the Commissioner of Police's car, which was standing on the Cruickshank Road followed by a number of people shouting out something in Gujarati; when the crowd outside also joined in the shouting. When the Commissioner of Police was putting the 2 Hindoo gentlemen into his own car, the crowd's attitude, was to force themselves on to the car and the occupants. He anticipated a disturbance as the crowd was in a rowdy mood. He with the assistance of other officers both European and Indian pushed the crowd back with their hands when the Commissioner's car drove away. He, then, left the crowd, who automatically dispersed. He had no stick in his hand and he did not assault anyone, nor did he give orders to anyone to assault anybody. At that time, he was wearing a white uniform with a blue peak cap with a yellow regulation hand. About 15 minutes after, Mr. Nariman came and spoke to him. He did not see Mr. Desai at all, but he saw Mr. Haji. He told Mr. Nariman that he (Mr. Nariman) was collecting a large crowd and he (accused) requested him to ask the crowd to go away as the road was blocked. Mr. Nariman said "what is this, Mr Bird, I believe one of the Sergeants struck one of the crowd." He (accused) replied he knew nothing. He told Mr. Nariman that if he did not ask the crowd to disperse and if the crowd did not disperse, he (accused) would ask the crowd to disperse and if they did not do so, he would act according to law and disperse them. He told Mr. Nariman that if the person assaulted had any complaint to make, he should go to the Police Court and take action there. About five minutes after, he with all his officers and men immediately returned to the Police Station, where he saw Mr. Haji, Mr. Desai and the complainant. The complaint was, then, half recorded when he went there. After some time when he was at the police station, the complainant pointed to him, and some conversation was going on in Gujarati, which he did not understand. Mr. Haji, then, turned and said that he was accusing him (accused.) So, he said to him. "How can this be, when I had no stick, which you see for yourself and you have known me and of often seen me never carrying a stick with me." He, then, ordered the complainant to be sent to the G. T. Hospital, which was done. There were Deputy Inspector Green and Sergeant Priestly with him. Sergeant Priestly had a cane with a knob at the end and leather at the other end. Deputy Inspector Green had a regulation Police baton.

Magistrate.—"You say Mr. Thanawala that the weal mark was an old one."?

Mr. Thanawalla.—"The Medical certificate shows that it is a faint weal mark. I am going to call the doctor to prove that."

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Dr. Shridhar Mane Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the G. T. Hospital next said that the complainant came to the hospital at 11-45 p.m. with a Police Constable. He examined the complainant himself. He had made a note of the injuries in the Police Register book at the time he examined him. He (the complainant) had a faint weal mark 2 inches by half on the upper part of the left shoulder plate. He painted that part with iodine.

Magistrate.—"Could the injury have been caused in an hour or so?"

Doctor.—"It is very difficult to say."

Mr. Thanawalla.—"Can you say roughly?"

Doctor.—"It could not have been longer than 24 hours."

Mr Thanawalla.—"How was the injury like?"

Doctor.—"It was faint and bluish black,"

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman the witness said he had been working in the Hospital for a year and a half. There was a slight swelling on the weal mark. He did touch the wound. He never told the complainant "there is nothing in the wound you had better go away." The injury could not have been later than 24 hours. If the injury had been more distinguishable, it would have been fresh. He was awaken from his sleep to examine the complainant. The changing of the colour of the injury depended upon the force of the blow and upon the constitution of the man. The swelling might persist for some days together, if the blow was severe.

HEARING ADJOURNED.

Further hearing of the case was, then, adjourned till Monday at 1-30 p.m.

CORONERS COURT.

KNOCKED DOWN BY STEAM LORRY.

On Thursday evening a steam lorry (No. 881) belonging to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company was being driven by Ibrahim Nurmohmed along Babula Tank Road when at the end of Graham's naka Bala Raghu (45) came in contact with the lorry, and was knocked down and run over. Bala was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

The Coroner held an inquest on Friday touching the death of Bala when Ibrahim Nurmohmed too was present.

Bhicaji Narayen, a clerk, who witnessed the insident said that when the deceased saw the lorry he went fast to get out of its way but was struck by the left front mud guard and was moved round and something else on the lorry struck him and he fell down. The left back wheel passed over him. No warning was given by the driver. When the deceased was struck by the mud guard witness shouted to the driver to stop and if he had stopped the man would have escaped. The lorry was driven away 50 yards though witness shouted to the driver to stop. A policeman also ran after the lorry and the driver then stopped. The lorry had an oil tank on it and was running at a moderate speed, but the speed was increased after the man was knocked down.

Dr. J. Donnelland, House Surgeon, J.J. Hospital said the right leg of the deceased was crushed at the foot, knee and up the inner side of the thigh. Death was due to shock following the injuries.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

REPORTED THEFT.

Nadir Begum, a Mohomedan woman residing in 11th Kamatipura Lane reports to the police theft of currency notes for Rs. 20,000, and charges her husband with the said theft.

The complainant alleged that the theft took place about six weeks ago but at the suggestion of her husband she did not report the loss to the police. She further stated that while she was at Basra she met a Goan Christian named Henry who embraced Islam and married the complainant by neka. They then came to Bombay and organised a Theatrical Company which, travelled throughout Northern India under the name of "Royal Star Theatrical Company." The business having proved a failure the complainant and her husband returned to Basra where complainant resumed earning money by keeping a house of immorality and her husband took her earnings. Eventually they returned to Bombay with three girls to open a brothel in Bombay and put up in a place at Bhendy Bazar known as Bismillah Hotel. Whilst in Bombay the complainant induced by her husband to sell all her jewellery and kept the currency notes in a tin box. About six weeks ago they decided to remove to the 11th Kamathipura Lane when the husband supervised the removal of furniture. A day before the removal the complainant saw her currency notes safe in the box. After a day of their removing to the new house the complainant missed the notes. Her husband dissuaded her from reporting the theft to the police. The husband afterwards disappeared with one of the girls.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

R. G. A. "B" (Morgan) ..... 1 goal.
3rd M. T. Co. (Wright). ..... 1 goal.

In a second division league fixture yesterday the second string of the R. G. A. met the Mechanical Transport and the game resulted in a one-goal draw. The standard of football was extremely poor and both teams showed weakness in the defence and lack of understanding in the attack. Most of the rushing done by both the teams was the result of individual efforts. It was an evenly contested game and both goals were visited in turn. The gunners were off-colour and if they do not improve, the second team of the Bombay Gymkhana will give them a bad drubbing on their yesterday's standard.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Soon after the kick-off the Gunners were on the offensive but missed a couple of good chances. The M T. then attacked and Wright, hesitated over a goal which he should have put through without difficulty. West the inside right of the R. G. A. received a clear pass from Addison and tested Rowden with a feeble shot. The Mechanical Transport attacking line now moved up and Wright again missed an open goal by trying to dodge too much, when Kennett deprived him of the ball. For the next ten minutes the M. T. had the better of exchanges and but for their erratic shooting and needless dodging they might have won the day by a good margin. Their centre-forward, Wright, was prominent in the attack and was responsible for some good individual runs, failing to combine with his colleagues. The R. G. A. forwards showed no dash and except the right extreme were too slow to receive passes. Their heading was faulty, and passes aimless. Throughout the rest of the first-half both side played a desultory game.

A repetition of the first half play followed for the first ten minutes of the second moiety when the Gunners woke up and their forwards made several efforts to combine. Houghton on the wing ran down his line and sent a pass to right across the goal mouth but there was no one to tap the ball in. Morgan next sent a high shot which lobbed twice on the cross-bar and finally went out. Addison was responsible for a good centre to Morgan which resulted in the latter scoring the only goal for the Gunners. The M. T. now made several incursions into the R.G.A. territory and Wright ran through and beat Moore with a well-placed shot. Being on level terms now both teams showed some go and the Gunners obtained a penalty through Goodwin handling. West took the kick and intentionally shot wide. After a few minutes of midfield play the spectators were relieved to find a boring game at an end:—

R. G. A. ..... 1 goal.
3RD M. T. CO. ..... 1 goal.

The teams were:—

R. G. A. 'B':—Moore, Clifford and Kennett; Flynn, Robertson and Clanagon; Houghton, West, Morgan, Way and Addison.

3rd M. T.:—Rowden; Hallam and Moss; Wheatley, Goodwin and Well; Scott, Rashley Wright, Jones and Slow.

Referee: Mr. James McGrath.

TO-DAY AT 5-15.

Bombay Gymkhana "A" vs. Staff.

CRICKET IN POONA.

NORTHCOTE SHIELD FINALS.

MEDICOS BEAT FERGUSSONIANS.

The Grant Medical College team went down to Poona to play the Fergussonians in the finals of the above trophy. Winning the toss, the Poona team went in to bat. They were all dismissed for 39 runs Patel's bowling being too terrible for them.

The Medicals going in piled up 275, Saldanha being responsible for 63, Faria 57, Udwadia 39, and Karmally (not out) 37.

In the 2nd innings, Messrs. Gupte and Karmarkar played good cricket for the Fergusson College, the former scoring 42 and the latter 22, but the total score of the Poona team was 124, Patel again bowled well and captured 7 wickets. The Grant Medical College thus won the match by an innings and 112 runs.

FERGUSSONIANS.

1st Innings.

Mr. Gupte b Patel	5
Mr. Max Philips b Patel	3
Mr. Adrianwalla c Udwadia b Patel ...	2
Mr. Karmarkar (capt) b Patel	2
Mr. Tandulwadkar c Mody b Patel	0
Mr. Drawid b Patel	2
Mr. Koratkar b Karmally	0
Mr. Ambedkar b Patel	5
Mr. Kesarkodi b Patel	10
Mr. Sant c Wagle b Karmally	7
Mr. Kadusker not out	1
Extras	1
Total	39

2nd Innings.

Mr. Gupte st. b Patel	42
Mr. Max Philips l.b-w b Karmally	1
Mr. Adrianwalla b Patel	9
Mr. Karmarkar (capt) c Cooper b Patel	22
Mr. Tandulwadkar l-b-w b Patel	0
Mr. Drawid not out	16
Mr. Koratkar c Kirpekar b Thanawalla	14
Mr. Ambedkar b Karmally	2
Mr. Kesarkodi b Patel	0
Mr. Sant Patel	4
Mr. Kadesker l-b-w, b Patel	5
Extras	9

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Karmally	11.5	23	5	2
Patel	11	15	3	8

2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Karmally	16	48	5	2
Patel	24.1	50	3	7
Thanawalla	9	17	2	1

MEDICOS.

Mr. Kirpekar st. b Tandulwadkar	2
Mr. Thanawalla run out	2
Mr. Engineer c Drawid b Tandulwadkar	4
Mr. J Faria st. b Tandulwadkar	57
Mr. Udwadia Adrianwalla	39
Mr. Cooper (capt) c Sant b Tandulwadkar	12
C Saldhana c Adrianwalla b Ambedkar	63
Mr. R. S. Patel c Kesarkodi b Sant	17
Mr. A Karmally not out	[illegible]
Mr. M. B. Mody l.b-w. b Koratkar	[illegible]
Mr. Wagle b Koratkar	4
Extras	17
Total	124

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Tandulwadkar	30	120	3	4
Sant	23	74	3	1
Ambedkar	5	25	0	1
Adrianwalla	6	16	1	1
Drawid	3	19	0	0
Koratkar	3	4	0	2

CALCUTTA RACES.

WINTER PROGRAMME.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

The first meeting of the Calcutta races will open this year on December 22nd when the chief event will be the race for King-Emperor's Cup. The Hurdle Race for the Burdwan Cup will be decided on the following Monday and the Viceroy's Cup will, as usual, be run on the boxing day. The Grand Annual is fixed for December 29th and the Indian Grand National

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED FALSE IMPERSONATION.

HEARING ADJOURNED.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice Morten and a Special Jury.)

Emperior
v.s.
(1) Manikaurbai & others.

In this case it was found this morning that the 1st accused Manikauverbai had fever and that it was not physically possible for her to remain in Court in that condition. Her counsel applied for an adjournment on this ground. Mr. Jinnah opposed the application.

His Lordship adjourned the case till Monday next and directed that the prosecution should get her examined on Sunday if possible by Col. Meyer or in his absence by Major Huchinson and report to the Court on Monday.

Under the circumstances the Court rose at 2 p.m.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12

Jute shares opened firm with the higher priced stocks in demand. Cowries and twists after advancing on yesterday's price closed slightly easier. Coals were steady and sellers were inclined to hold on. Cottons were unchanged excepting Bengal Nagpur that found buyers at Rs. 25/8 with no sellers at the price. Teas were a dull market, no business of any importance resulting. Miscellaneous were unchanged. Government securities ruled quiet but steady.

The rooms of stock exchange will close this evening and reopen on the morning of Monday October 29th on account of Durga and Luxmi Poojah festival.

The following were the closing quotations: Government securities 6 per cent bonds 1930 Rs. 103/14, Banks, Imperial Bank conty. 348, Railways Chaparmukh Silghat Ry. 74, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 73, Cottons Agra United 1/8, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 25/8, Dunbar 172, Kesoram 4/12.

Jutes: Alliance 392, Bally 149, Belvendere 399, Budge Budge 397, Cheviot 27, Clive 26, Dalhousie 391/8, Delta 415/8, Fort William 232/8 Gouripore 563, Howrah 35, Hooghly 46/10, Kankinarrah 367, Lansdowne 237/8, Lawrence 425, Northbrook 40/12, Orient 184, Presidency Mills 4/10, Reliance 42/4.

Coals, Bansra 14/12, Baraboni 12/8, Bengal 683/8, Bhalgora 12, Bokaro and Rhamgur 36/4, Burrakur 33, Central Nodiha annas 12, Equitable 27/4, Gopeichuck 13/4, Kalapahari 31, Kiaa Jherriah 40/4, Kuardi 9/4, Minto 26/8, Neetooria 1/14, New Kendah 11/12, New Kessurgurrah 21/8, New Tetturya 10/12, North Demuda 7/4, Patmohna 5/4, Pench Valley 27/4, Satpukuria and Asansol 5, South Govinpur 2, Talcher 6/12, C.P. Cements annas 12, Enamelled ironware annas 7, Hooghly docking 100, Indian iron and steel 31/8, Kumardhubi engineering ord. 4/10, Marshalls India Ltd. 5/4, Russia Engineering ord. 13, B.I. Corporation ord. 6/8, Burma Finance and mining 2/12, Calcutta Cigarette 2/6, Calcutta Tramways 48, Fairbairn Lawson 2/8, Madan Theatres 2/12, Howrah Gill 14, Bengal Bonded warehouse "A" shares 900, Anglo Oriental Navigation 17/4, Bengal Assam Steamship 235.

Tea companies: Betell 6/8, Doolahat 29/4, Durrang 67, East India 14/6, Kattikhira 22/4, Jutlibari 14, Seafuli 35, Tukvar 26/12, Debentures 6½ per cent Lansdowne Jute debs. 95, 5 per cent Calcutta Port Trust debs 1916 91/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer one shilling four and eleven and thirty second pence and demand bills one shilling four and three eight pence.

FRAUD IN POONA RACE COURSE

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 12.

Major Thorne, Cantonment Magistrate gave judgment to-day in the case in which T S Money, a Madrass clerk, employyed in the first enclosure totalizer was charged with the theft of nine one hundred rupee place tickets which he got cashed through two accomplices after the last race at the fourth extra meeting. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Ahmed Ebrahim and Jankilal Jerawarla the two of the first accused's accomplices who got five place tickets cashed on Hatchel's and four tickets on Baktavar and thus drew Rs. 1,740 out of the totalizer were charged with receiving stolen property. Ahmed Ebrahim was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 in default six months more. Jankilal received a sentence of five months and a fine of Rs. 300 in default five months' further rigorous imprisonment.

as well as the Cooch Behar Cup will be decided on the first day of the new year.

The second meeting will begin on January 5th when the Carmichael Cup and the Ronaldshay Cup will be the principal races. January 12th will be Governor's Cup Day and on that occasion the Metropolitan also will be run. On the third of the second meeting the principal race will be the Prince of Wales Plate and the second meeting will conclude on January 19th, on which day the McPherson Cup will be run. In addition to classic and term's events, the programmes of two meetings include one handicap for first division horses, eight for first and second division horses, eight for second, eight for third and five for fourth division horses, three for ponies and two for three year olds, also one for four year olds and one for four and five year olds.

It is interesting to note that the names of two of the most famous horses that have run in Calcutta in the past are commemorated in the May Fowl Cup and Roubaix Plate.

LYMPNE FLYING.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Flight-Lieut. Longton rounded the course on a petrol consumption equivalent to a gallon for 87½ miles equalling Jimmy James' record. Hitherto Hinkler has completed 812 miles, maintaining a lead in the reliability test

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1923.
(583rd Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.

INDIAN TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

Events happening from day to-day now at the centre of the British Empire make it imperative upon leaders of Indian public opinion to take every step in their power to safeguard the interests of Indian industry against the danger of foisting upon the country a scheme of Imperial Preference on the one hand and of whittling down the promise of protection to our own industries on the other. The report of the Hon. Mr. Innes' speech makes it clear that India has absolutely nothing to gain from any measure of Imperial Preference that could be devised. We think Mr. Innes has needlessly gone out of his way to speak of the strength of the Empire's ties. For a representative of India—even an official representative—any talk of Imperial sentiment in the present circumstances is hollow and meaningless; for the Hon. Mr. Innes cannot certainly be unaware of the state of Indian feeling on the subject. The political consideration arising out of the necessary revenue to the Indian Government is naturally a weighty consideration to an official of that Government and Mr. Innes must be given some credit for pointing out that even on the narrowest financial considerations projects of Imperial Preference in trade relations and customs duties cannot be favoured by India. He might also have added that the motive of such instances of preference within the Empire as exist is not the sentimental one of Imperial patriotism so much as the securing of economic and individual gain in each case of preferential treatment. For every self-governing colony is frankly protectionist. It has a first line of tariff defence for its own industries, which is a *sine qua non* of economic concessions to inter-imperial trade. With its own duties to bargain with, each participant in schemes of preference seeks a special gain for itself. Mr. Innes showed how utterly unthinkable it is to follow this line in India, though he did not, as he might have done, point out sufficiently clearly that the actual influence of the Indian tariff is not really or adequately protective in the most important instances.

But it is extremely regrettable that, for diplomatic or other reasons, even such a platitude as that "we accept the principle of Imperial Preference" should have been uttered by Mr. Innes. For, there is no room for such preference in this country, until at least we have built up our own industries to a point at which it would give us an equal power in bargaining. For every project of preference must eventually be reduced to a simple process of higgling. We cannot, therefore, wait helplessly and trust to a new general election in England to ward off this imminent danger. A new election may or may not take place in Britain in the near future and when it does take place it may or may not result in a triumph for a free trade policy. But there is danger for India in either case. For a generation to come our industries would need protection—most particularly against the British manufacturers themselves—and there is no room thus in India either for Imperial Preference, or for absolute Free Trade. On either count, therefore, it is essential to form a strong and extensive organisation in order to protect Indian interests from both these dangers. Such an organisation must not be interested only in an isolated industry, nor should it be dominated by any particular group of industrialists. It must take the whole of India within its province and must include the whole field of Indian industry, prospective as well as existing.

Those who read through the evidence submitted to the Tariff Board cannot help feeling that, if only in order to counter-act the misrepresentation of the Indian position we need a strong, all-India body to formulate and give expression to Indian public opinion on economic questions. The proposal tion we mentioned yesterday would prove very opportune; for if the projected Indian Tariff Reform League recognises clearly its heavy responsibilities and rising above all minor considerations, takes up its task in right earnest and with determination we believe it will succeed not only in giving publicity to Indian economic opinion but also in leading it. Unless the Tariff Board is to prove a sham, its specific proposals will have to be discussed and either resisted or supported. If Indian leaders are to be ready in time to combat a grave and impending economic disaster, there is not a moment to lose; and we trust those responsible for the projected Tariff Reform League will set about to work immediately and with all the energy they command.

LORD LYTTON'S "HAPPY FAMILY."

It is hardly seven weeks since Lord Lytton, proroguing the Bengal Legislative Council, gave utterance to these words: "It has always been my practice since I assumed office to treat my Government as a whole. All questions of policy, whichever department may be responsible for them, are discussed at joint meetings; and I have no hesitation in saying that the practice has been fully justified by the results." Yet, the "Servant" of Calcutta is reliably informed that Sir Surendranath Banerjea and the other Indian Ministers of Lord Lytton, "had not even any knowledge of the contemplated action under Regulation III of 1818, not to speak of being actually consulted in the matter." If this is a fact, what is one to make of the Governor of Bengal's public assurance quoted above? Was his lordship merely indulging in a confidence trick at the expense of the public and his Ministers? What has happened during the past seven weeks that he should change his attitude towards his Ministers so radically? Or will Lord Lytton contend that the revival of the Regulation did not involve any "question of policy?" Such a gratuitous plea cannot, of course, be accepted by anyone. What then induced the Governor to take the step behind the backs of his Ministers? We know he is not constitutionally bound to consult them, but then it was not necessary to proclaim so loudly that it had always been his practice to treat his Government as a whole. Is co-operation with the Ministers merely a cloak to be put on and off at the convenience or whim of their colleagues of the Executive Council? The new attitude of Lord Lytton towards the Ministers is highly unfair to the latter and calculated to lower them in the estimation of the public. It is also unfair to the Council and the public, who had been solemnly assured that the Bengal Government was acting as a whole in all important matters. Lord Lytton owes an explanation to his Council as well as the public of his strange somersault—or is it the usual "inconsistency" between profession and practice?—within so short a period as seven weeks. As for the Ministers, who have been slighted in this open manner, we do not know whether their disillusionment as to the further utility of their co-operation with the Government, is as complete as was that of the Ministers of the United Provinces. In their case, too, the official assurances as to unity of Government and the joint responsibility of all its members were profuse in the beginning of the New Era but as months passed by the gap between the two wings of diarchy became wider and wider till at last it was rendered wholly unbridgeable and the Ministers had to resign their post in sheer despair. Sir Surendranath Banerjea and his colleagues are known to be endowed with greater patience and optimism and may not regard the insult offered to them in the same light as their countrymen outside the charmed official circle do. But, if they have the least claim to represent their countrymen or feel the least concern for what they think and feel, Sir Surendranath and his colleagues cannot remain in office for one hour longer after such an affront as has been administered to them by Lord Lytton.

As for the deportees, whom the Bengal Government is condemning without hearing their own defence, what is the "evidence" against them which the Government propose to submit to two judges for scrutiny? It can be little else than information which has filtered through police informers and police subordinates. In this connection, Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter, the well-known Brahmo leader and ex-deportee, had some pertinent things to say at a meeting of Calcutta journalists last week. He said:

"After his release, Sir Edward Baker invited him to an interview. When he met the Lieutenant-Governor, he asked him whether he had got any evidence against him. Sir Edward replied in the negative. Then he asked him why he was then deported. Sir Edward replied "Let by-gones be by-gones. There is no use explaining it now." When Shyam Sundar Babu was arrested and deported, and the iron safe of the "Bengalee" office was searched for his supposed connection with dacoities, he, at the instance of some friend, went to see Lord Carmichael, the then Governor. He asked His Excellency whether he got any definite information against Shyam Sundar Babu. The Governor said he had had police reports. The police, Krishna Babu replied, depended upon the information supplied by some informers getting Rs. 15 or 20 a month. His Excellency admitted it 'Were not the informers,' Krishna Babu asked, 'illiterate.' 'Yes' replied His Excellency. 'Upon such information you arrest such an eminent gentleman.' Krishna Babu asked him, 'would you impose any reliance upon such illiterate, irresponsible fellows?' The Governor said that he had no other more reliable information. It was then very dangerous, he pointed out, to arrest such a person of note as Shyam Sundar Babu upon such unreliable information. Krishna Babu then said that it was upon the reports of these informers that so many persons had been arrested this time and upon their unsifted, untested evidence, one-sided version, the proposed two judges would have to pass their verdict about the accused. One could not repose any confidence upon such a verdict."

As Mr. J. Chaudhuri remarked in his trenchant letter on the subject, no Judge, worthy of the name, would consent to express an opinion on untested evidence of such a kind. But India is a land of wonders and judges may yet be found to undertake such a task.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"We know that in the struggle we shall suffer many defeats. But there are defeats which do not involve any disgrace. There are repulses which carry no humiliation. And if ever we are seized with despondency, we shall not forget that, in a national movement, endurance itself is a victory and the keeping alive of the national spirit is itself an end."—DR. RASH BEHARI GHOSE.

The Corporation and the Boycott.

While the Committee appointed by various political associations and commercial bodies is busy deliberating about the ways and means of effecting a boycott of British Empire goods, Mr. V. J. Patel and his party are to be congratulated on bringing this question into the realm of practical politics and making it an issue for immediate action. That even on such a resolution there should be any difference of opinion or even a discussion shows how the canker of subjection has gone into the souls of the people. For, apart from the licensed perversity of Mr. Dabholkar, there should be no voice of disagreement on this question at such a time as the present—at least on the part of any Indian member of the Corporation. The European members are, of course, in a different category. They cannot feel the humiliation that is the consequence of denial of political power at home and of rights of citizenship abroad. Yet we were not prepared for the extraordinary mixture of bad logic and queer sentimentality which formed the thesis of Mrs. Hodgkinson's speech. First, there is the familiar plea that a municipality has nothing to do with politics. The question of presenting an address to the Governor is, of course, not politics, for only his civic services are extolled therein. But, then, may not a boycott be a civic question since the use of home-made goods encourages civic industries and increases civic prosperity? Is not the governance of Bombay only a part of a far wider problem—not merely provincial or national, but imperial? Can a city's municipality ignore an insult offered to national honour and has it no concern with the economic well-being of the nation? Surely, there are no aggressive designs behind the boycott movement. It is simply an expression of the national desire for economic self-reliance and is impelled by nothing less than a righteous national indignation aroused by innumerable grievances both in India and abroad.

On Thinking Aloud Imperially.

The proposal, however, was opposed by Mrs. Hodgkinson on its own merits. It was said that the proposal was of a destructive nature. Not necessarily since the motive of the boycott is to create a vacuum which would be filled in by Swadeshi. Swadeshi and boycott are, in fact, as Mr. Surendranath Banerjea remarked before he became either a Knight or a Minister, two sides of the same shield. It is no more destructive in a real sense than is the annihilation of poisonous germs from a body—a process, which, after all, is an essential preliminary for health, individual or national. Nor are we much impressed by the argument that the enemies of India and of England would gain from this boycott. Are they the same "enemies" who are going to be admitted in the Kenya Highlands from where Indians—for no fault save that of the colour of their skin—are to be excluded? There cannot be a brotherhood without two and from the other side Indians have received everything save a loving hand. And it will not be long before these terrible "enemies" whose doings have so shocked Mrs. Hodgkinson are admitted in the various Dominions and Colonies of the Empire where Indian "fellow-citizens" are refused admission and even hounded out. But for one who wishes to preach the imperial gospel, the war and the services rendered by India are the last things to be emphasised. Indians have known what has come out of this war to make the world safe for democracy and the war to preserve the rights of smaller nations. How self-determination has been granted to India and how India's aid—not merely in men but in money—has been rewarded are facts known too well to Indians to be dwelt upon. For Indians, although their conduct even when their self-respect is challenged is often strange, are yet sufficiently human to understand them. They have been paid only a grudging tribute of a platitude—and, among other wrongs, Kenya. All the glib talk about "common comradeship" and "mutual sympathy" may have been excellent for purposes of propaganda during the war and may have misled some Liberals for a time but they have ceased to be even amusing. The Corporation has therefore a clear duty before it and we trust it will perform it.

An "Imperial Gift" to India.

The "Times" is so much taken in by the proposal of the Imperial Government to increase the preference to Empire-grown tobacco that it proceeds at once to express the devout wish that "there would be a happy consequence if this free gift to India should induce her to adopt some reciprocal measures." But the London journal refrains from telling India what this imperial "gift" would be worth to her. What is the value of the tobacco which Great Britain imports from India annually? Only about a million pounds sterling—while the value of the total imports of tobacco into the country exceeds eighteen million pounds! So, whatever preference is shown to Indian tobacco cannot profit this country to any large extent. Further tobacco is a commodity, the consumption of which can increase only in respect of particular brands which are popular. No amount of preference shown to Indian tobacco can increase its consumption in Great Britain, if there is popular prejudice against it on account of its flavour. There is also the other important fact that the preference which the Imperial Government proposes to show will not be shown to Indian tobacco exclusively, but to all Empire-grown tobacco. There is, for example, South African tobacco, which Mr. Burton wants to see consumed more and more in the British Navy and which will be a competitor with Indian tobacco. Hence, when closely scrutinised the so-called "free gift" to India, about which the "Times" is so enthusiastic, will be found to be hardly worth the candle. And for the sake of such a shadowy gift, the "Times" expects India to show reciprocal preference to British goods! Indians are not such an ignoramuses as this journal thinks!

New Zealand and India.

Any doubt that may have lingered in the minds of the Corporators of Bombay as to the treatment meted out to Indians in New Zealand ought to be dispelled by the authoritative message from Mr. Andrews which we publish elsewhere to-day. On the strength of a communication received from the Minister of Customs, New Zealand, the Municipal Commissioner hazarded the opinion the other day in the Corporation that New Zealand was not treating Indians badly. New Zealand may not be actually torturing Indians or legislating against them in the openly insulting manner of South Africa, Fiji or Kenya, but the anti-Indian movement in that Dominion is none the less insidious and determined. The Minister of Customs assures us that the Immigration restrictions apply not only to Indians, but "all other persons and classes of persons covered by Section 5 of the Immigration Restriction Act." But he does not explain how it was that only two Indians were admitted into the Dominion last year, while the number of Europeans admitted must have numbered hundreds if not thousands? We would like to know if Europeans have at all to take out a permit as Indians have to do or whether this distinctive "honour" is meant exclusively for Asiatics. We hope when the question of patronage of Colonial companies comes before it again, the Corporation will not be beguiled by misleading reports and assurances coming from interested quarters, but will proceed to do its duty in a courageous manner.

Railway Autocracy.

The right of association for common improvement is one of the sacred rights vindicated by Labour in most civilised countries after years of struggle and sacrifice. It is a right which is now readily conceded by the State and employers in all these countries. In India too the principle is now conceded, at least in theory, by the State and most employers, though in practice, the violation thereof on the sly by large employers of labour like railway, mining, tramway and other companies and industrial corporations is not a rare occurrence. But we were not prepared to see the open flouting of this right of employees by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. We publish elsewhere a communication from Mr. Manilal Kothari, honorary secretary of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association, recounting the circumstances in which two old employees of the Company, with unexceptional record of service, were summarily discharged from service for no other fault of theirs than that of convening or attending meetings of employees of the company to discuss their common grievances and the ways to better their lot. The meeting were entirely non-political. It passes one's understanding how the General Traffic Manager or the District Traffic Superintendent could legitimately object to the employees of the Company peacefully gathering together to discuss the conditions of their service. Do these officers think that it is "seditious" for the employees to agitate in an open, peaceful and entirely constitutional manner for the redress of their grievances or betterment of their lot under the company? The G. T. M. is reported to have issued a "friendly warning" to Mr. Chhotubhai before his dismissal—a "warning" not to do a thing which Mr. Chhotubhai was entirely within his rights in doing. For not heeding to this "warning" which the officer had no right to issue, this old servant of the Company is summarily dismissed! Can autocracy further go? The rights of railway employees and of Labour as a whole cannot be allowed to be trampled upon like this. It is the duty of all railway employees, through their unions and federation, to take up the challenge and see to it that the right of association for purely service purposes remains inviolate, whether under the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company or any other railway company. It would be advisable for the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Association to address the Railway Board and obtain from them their view of the action taken by the G. T. M.

"OFFERING PILLS FOR EARTHQUAKES."

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE—A "TRADING BUREAU."

MR. CLYNES'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

In a speech at Kirkby Mr. J. R. Clynes said there appeared to be the danger of the conversion of the Imperial Conference into a trading bureau to arrange fiscal bargain without electoral or parliamentary sanction. An understanding with the Dominions for a unified policy and natural Empire developments was essential but tinkering with tariffs or trying to fix the rates of imports of dried fruit as a stimulus to general trade or remedy for unemployment was like offering pills for earthquakes.—Reuter.

MR. BRUCE'S PROPOSALS.

OPPOSITION IN COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The full meeting of the Imperial Conference adjourned till Monday and only the committees work to-morrow. Various matters, including Overseas settlement and the question of patents, were discussed to-day by the committees of the Economic Conference, which meets again in full session next week.

Their Majesties entertained the Conference delegates, with ladies, to dinner at Buckingham Palace to-night. The party, including Cabinet Ministers, numbered about sixty. Their Majesties mingled with the guests in the drawing room after dinner.

NECESSITY OF LEAGUE.

The afternoon session of the Imperial Conference was devoted to speeches of Dominion delegates on Lord Robert Cecil's statement of the work of the League of Nations. Reuter learns the speeches, which will not be published till to-morrow, revealed the striking unanimity of the Dominion representatives on the necessity of the existence of the League of Nations. It was felt on all sides that without such body as an effective leash, another conflict was almost inevitable in Europe into which the Dominions were bound to be drawn.

MR. BRUCE'S PROPOSALS.

Reuter learns that the two committees appointed by the Imperial Conference met to-day to deal with Mr. Bruce's proposals. The first Committee dealt specially with subsidy to British agriculture and the Dominions' producers, while the second considered the question of the grant of import licences to discriminate against foreign goods. It is understood the opposition developed early to both the proposals, whose practicability is questioned. The Australian delegates intimated they did not intend to press the suggestions which were only regarded as alternatives to tariff preference. It is considered unlikely they will be recommended by the Committees.—Reuter.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

FARMERS' DEPUTATION TO PREMIER

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Farmers' Deputation waited on Mr. Baldwin at Downing Street requesting an immediate statement of Government's intentions with regard to assisting them to meet the agricultural depression. The leader pointed out the tendency to reduce food production and to resort to pasture or ranch farming was already noticeable. There had been a decrease of seven per cent. in the number of agricultural workers since June 1922.

Mr. Baldwin requested further information before announcing his policy.—Reuter.

MARKET FOR INDIAN COTTON

EMPIRE COTTON-GROWING CORPORATION'S ARRANGEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

At a meeting of the Administrative Council of the Empire Cotton-growing Corporation in London on 10th October it was announced that a letter had been received from the Indian Central Cotton Committee suggesting certain directions in which the Corporation might assist, particularly in developing the market for the best Indian cottons in Lancashire. Arrangements have now been made for bales of certain growths to be consigned to the British Cotton-growing Association who have undertaken to bring them to the notice of the spinners.—Reuter.

COTTON PURCHASES UNDER COTTON INDUSTRY ACT.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

At a meeting of the Administrative Council of the Empire Cotton-growing Corporation in London on 10th October it wac announced that 508 firms of spinners had elected to pay through brokers a levy of sixpence per 500 lbs. on cotton purchased under the Cotton Industry Act. 197 firms had not replied and only eight had preferred to pay the charge direct to the Corporation.—Reuter.

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

CABINET CONSIDERS QUESTION OF ALTERATION.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The "Manchester Guardian" London correspondent says that the Cabinet is considering the question of alteration of the Constitution of India to enable the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief to come home on leave during their term of office. The suggestion is old, but it has become urgent by the pressure of Lord Rawlinson who is very anxious to proceed on furlough.—Reuter.

MURDER OF JAPANESE SOCIALIST

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT.

CAPT AMAKASU RETRACTS FORMER STATEMENT.

(SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE".)

TOKIO, Oct. 12.

It now transpires that, although Captain Amakasu murdered Socialist Ohsugi and his wife, he did not kill the Socialist's seven year old nephew. Hoping to shield subordinates he shouldered the full responsibility for the three murders, but later at the earnest appeals of an attorney sent by his old mother he retracted his former statement showing his innocence of the boy's murder. Corporal Kamoshida the real culprit having confessed was arrested. Further startling revelations are expected.

ECHO OF MURDER OF PREMIER DATO.

TWO ACCOMPLICES SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Madrid.—Mateo and Nicolau have been sentenced to death for complicity in the murder of Premier Dato in March 1921. Seven others have been acquitted.—Reuter.

NEW CHINESE PRESIDENT.

URGES ARMY REDUCTION.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Peking.—President Tsaokun in his inaugural address said the former Presidents were handicapped by the absence of a national constitution but he was fortunate in that respect, as the constitution had now been passed after twelve years' discussion. He declared urgent attention would be paid to education and the reduction of military and other expenses. China must fulfil her treaty obligations and readjust foreign debts.—Reuter.

EMERGENCY LAW.

NATIONALISTS WALK OUT OF REICHSTAG.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Berlin.—The Reichstag to-day by two hundred and fifty-three votes against seventeen, with one abstention, passed the first part of the Emergency Law Bill, and the second part was also passed. But when the whole Bill was put to the vote, Nationalists walked out and the Reichstag was adjourned till Saturday, as the necessary quorum, two-thirds of the House, was not present. If the Bill is not passed, the Reichstag will be dissolved.

A later message from Reuter, Berlin, says Herr Stresemann visited President Ebert after the Reichstag vote, and the latter authorised dissolution if the Emergency Law was not passed in its entirety.—Reuter.

ENGLISH BENCH.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

It is announced that Justice Coleridge is resigning the judgeship of the King's Bench Division.

Lord Justice Younger succeeds Lord Cave as Lord of Appeal.

Sir Ernest Pollock succeeds Sterndale as Master of the Rolls, thereby creating a parliamentary vacancy for Leamington.

Justice Sargant is appointed Lord Justice of Appeal.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

PAYMENT OF 50 PER CENT. TO ALLIANCE BANK CREDITORS

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Imperial Bank of India announces that it is prepared to advance sums equivalent to fifty per cent. of the monies due in sterling to the creditors of the London branch of the Alliance Bank.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEM.

Sir Alexander Renton, formerly Chief Justice of Ceylon, has been appointed King's Counsel.—Reuter.

New York.—Sir Walter Crum who arrived aboard the "Mauretania" on Saturday died suddenly of heart failure.—Reuter.

Reuter is officially informed that there is no confirmation to the Nairobi report that Sir Horace Byatt is to be Governor of Ceylon; nor to the report that Sir Hubert Gough will succeed Byatt in Tanganyika.—Reuter.

DIE-HARDS' PRESS CAMPAIGN.

O'DWYER AND SYDENHAM BUSY AGAINST SAPRU.

INDIA OFFICE APATHY.

WHITEHALL RULE MUST GO!

(BY S. R. BOMANJI.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

A strong press campaign is being engineered by Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Lord Sydenham against Sir T. B. Sapru who is said to represent only a small section of Indian opinion. The die-hards are alarmed at the progress made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and are trying to question the competence of the Imperial Conference to challenge a decision of the British Cabinet. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru takes his stand on the basis of the 1921 Imperial Conference resolution. He opposes any watering down of that resolution and presses for immediate practical steps for its execution. Should he fail, I am confident he will take every means to uphold and vindicate national honour and dignity, even if he is not supported by the Maharajah of Alwar.

It is extremely imperative that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru must be supported by every section of Indian opinion. It is but fair to mention that the Government of India is backing Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. The India Office, as it is at present constituted, cannot be relied upon. If Mr. Montagu was in the Cabinet he would not have supported the Kenya decision.

The time has arrived when public opinion in India must call for the abolition of the India Office and its extravagant administration which is inimical to India's best interests and national honour.

CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

WHITEHALL'S SURRENDER TO WHITES' CLAMOUR.

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires from Santiniketan:

"Very striking and important news has just arrived by mail from the Kenya Colony that the European Convention of Associations, Nairobi, commonly called "White Men's Parliament" has passed, a resolution unanimously, gratefully thanking General Smuts for the great assistance rendered to the European cause during the recent Kenya crisis.

This entirely corroborates the information which I personally had received in London from a high authority that General Smuts had threatened the British Cabinet with the secession of South Africa if political equality were given to Indians in Kenya. It also explains his refusal to meet the South African Indian representatives before proceeding to London for the Imperial Conference. Everything in London pointed to the fact that General Smuts' intervention prevented a common franchise in Kenya being determined on according to word Wnnterton's agreement. The truculent speeches in South Africa on the Indian question immediately after the Kenya Decision also confirm this information concerning General Smuts' intervention."

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION.

The following is the text of the resolution referred to in Mr. Andrew's telegram:—

"That this Convention wishes to place on record its grateful thanks to those South African and Rhodesion sympathisers, including the Right Hon'ble Gen. J. C. Smuts, who rendered such great assistance to our cause during the recent discussions on the Kenya Indian Question in London." Proposed by Majjor Hemsted, seconded by Capt. A. B. Allison carried unanimously.

Another resolution adopted by the convention was:—

Col. Turner proposed and Mr. O'Shea seconded.

That this Convention passes a very grateful vote of thanks to the Press of this country, more particularly the *E. A. Standard*. This was carried.

Presumably, for its scurrilous attacks on Indians!

THE CONVENTION.

We take the following from the "Kenya Observer":—

The Convention of Associations met last Monday morning (10th Sept.) at the Railway Institute under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. F. H. Harper.

There were present a considerable number of the public as well as a full complement of delegates, including: Messrs R. Pearce (Koru), H. Sayer (Songhor), J. J. Farrer (Kaimosi), E. A. Phelps (Kyambu), G. W. Gayer (Limoru), W. H. Caine (Limoru), E. Martin (Lumbwa), N. Beynon (Mount Kenya), A. C. Anstey (Mount Kenya), A.H.S. Sheldrick (Mount Kenya), R. B. Turner (Nairobi,) A. Donnelly (Nairobi), R. F. Mayer (Nairobi) J. W. Milligan (Nairobi), W. Kirton (Ruiru), W. Malcolm Smith (Ruiru), J. J. Drought (Londiani) A. B. Allison (Railwaymen's) G. G. Risley (Thika), F. le G. Worsley (Thika) Mervyn Ridley (Makuyu) J. L. Focks (Thika) A. H. C. Hawtrey (Thika) R. R. Gibson (Nanyuki) J. A. Chator (Nanyuki), A. Armstrong (Rumuruti), L. W. Leech (Nairobi), H. E. Schwartze (Nairobi), A. Dacre Shaw (Nairobi), G. A. H Hamilton (Law Society), W. S. Goldsworthy (Ruiru), M. S. H. Montagu (Kyambu), W. T. Shapley (Law Society), C. Hill (Ulu), F. Watkins Senr (Solai), D. S. Irvin (Lumbwa), Stanley Paterson (Gidgil), C. K. Forbes (Kyambu), Maurice Ghersi (Uasin Gishu), T. J. O'Shea (Uasin Cishu), R. Bladen Taylor (Dagoretti), H. Hemsted (Dagoretti), A. Fawcus (Njoro), Harold Thackrah (Nakuru), H. D. Stanning (Rongai) E. A. Evans (Mount Kenya), R. C. Dickinson (Kyambu,) G. C. Buxton (Naivasha), C. B. Anderson (Naivasha), G. C. Harvey (Naivasha), G. A. Macdonald (Meroroni), Dr. Dunn (Naivasha). There were also present Lord Delamere, Messrs. E. Powys Cobb, R. Berkeley Cole, J. E. Coney, W. MacLellan Wilson, T.A. Wood, Percy Green, Conway Harvey, Colonel Griffiths Major Robertson Eustace and Major Grant.

His Excellency the Governor attended by Major Dutton and Captain Palmer Kerrison together with Sir Charles Bowring and Mr. E. B. Denham, arrived at 10 o'clock, and was welcomed by the Chairman, who subsequently moved a vote of welcome to His Excellency on his return to the country, which was carried with acclamation.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency then opened the Convention saying:—

"I am very glad to meet again for the first time since my return from England so many of my friends and to open this session of the Convention of Associations.

It would be improper of me to make a speech of any length to-day, and under the circumstances in which this Convention has been called I am sure you do not expect it.

Since last I addressed you, in March, one question has been uppermost in the minds of us all, that is the question of the status of Indians in Kenya.

Much anxious and difficult work has been done on this question in the meantime, and I am very glad to give personal expression to my relief that a settlement has been reached on a problem of such acute controversy and of such great anxiety, a problem which has been the cause of so severe a drain upon the time and energies of every community in the Colony.

I am sure that the fact that this question is to a very large extent out of the way has brought relief to every member of the public, whether engaged in agriculture, trade or industry, the administration of public affairs, or in any other direction.

My own share in the settlement was of course not partisan in any way: I endeavoured to give an equal measure of consideration and realisation to every aspect of the question, and to hold the scales, so far as it lay with me, with equal justice to all.

I believe the decision is an honest and careful endeavour to secure a real settlement of a complex and dangerous problem on lines upon which H. M. Government can meet any challenge: that it represents the spirit of true and wise statesmanship. It is not taxing any critic of the Command paper too much to remember that there were very grave Imperial issues to be borne in mind from which we in Kenya Colony are fortunately free.

I have already taken measures, as directed by the Secretary of State, to implement the terms of the decision on the basis of substantial justice to every face and person concerned.

I believe it would be proper for me to offer the Convention a word of advice, that is, to register a straightforward agreement with the responsible step which your trusted and accredited delegates took, with full knowledge of the facts, in England. Whatever your feelings were before the delegates sailed for home, I am sure you can now await the future with full confidence.

We are all very tired of this question, and now that a settlement has been reached it behoves us all to direct our whole powers to the development of the resources of the Colony and the moral and material welfare of all sections of the community, particularly that of the large and inarticulate native population.

I personally shall concentrate my energies in the straightforward and congenial problem of devising prudent economy, and of placing the finances of the Colony in the soundest possible position at the earliest possible time. I believe that the economic promise of this country is very bright. I know I can rely upon the fullest co-operation of you all, for it will be in fact the realisation of what most of you came to the Colony for, the creation of your homes and the progress and prosperity of the Colony. You cannot show a surer appreciation of the possibilities and proper ambitions of this land. Kenya has made many friends in England, and we must do our best to justify that confidence by hard sensible work and by the exercise of restraint and wisdom in our political affairs.

I will not say any more at the moment, but I shall have the opportunity of meeting the delegates again at dinner to-morrow, and of making a further public statement at the opening of the Legislative Council next month.

I am pleased to declare this session of the Convention of Associations open, and to wish every success to its deliberations".

After the vote of thanks referred to above, His Excellency and party left.

Official and Personal.

The Viceroy has selected Lt. Col. J.A. Black I.M.S. Chemical Examiner, the Punjab, to be Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces in succession to Col. P.P. Chamman I.M.S. who retires from service on the 27th of October 1923.

The Raja of Kollengode had an interview with his Excellency the Governor of Madras in 12th. It is strongly rumoured that he will be offered the vacant seat on H.E. Governor's Executive Council when it falls vacant on the departure of Sir Mohammad Habibullah Sahib to join the Public Services Commission.—(A. P.)

The Hon. Maharaja Sir Manindrachandra Nandy of Kasimbazar has resigned the membership of the Council of State.

A Simla message of Oct. 12th, states the Bishop of Lahore is seriously ill in Walker Hospital with congestion of the lungs.—A. P.

"NEW MOSLEM WORLD."

NOT AN AGGRESSIVE MOVE.

THE AGA KHAN'S ARTICLE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

In an article in the "Edinburgh Review" headed "New Moslem World", H.H. the Aga Khan emphasised the satisfaction of the Moslems with the Lausanne Treaty and declares that Britain now stands first of the foreign powers in the Turks' regard and confidence. Turkey, Afghanistan, Persia, Egypt and Arabia are united by ties of common civilisation, but unless a European Power or Powers unduly interfere with them there is no likelihood of any coalition or alliance between them hostile towards any other nation. The serious thought of the leaders in these lands is not to aspire to curtail under a pan-Islamic banner the independence and individuality of any non-Moslem State. They seek only to develop their own independence and individuality to the utmost on national State foundations. The one great cloud in the horizon is a case of Arabia and other portions of the former Turkish Empire in Asia where the people have not lost their active desire to achieve racial unity politically. Public opinion in Western Europe, especially Britain, should insist on working for a real and free Arabia with Mecca or Medina as the cultural centre including Syria and Palestine. Thereby a great act of international justice can be achieved and the dangerous focus of trouble in the East will be transformed into a healthy Moslem State, taking its place beside the other four not as an ally of any of them, but as a member of the League of Nations. Such a solution of the Arab question will remove all likelihood of friction in the Near East between Britain and France and between Britain and the five Moslem nations.—Reuter.

TURKEY AND BRITAIN.

GEN. HARINGTON'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

When Sir C. Harington made his speech after the civic welcome at Southampton, he mentioned the fact that the Allied Generals in Constantinople had worked together in perfect accord for three years and every effort of the Turk to divide them had failed. He paid tributes to the loyalty of Generals Mombelli (Italy) and Charpy (France). Sir C. Harington was very hopeful as regards the future of Turkey that old relations would be reestablished, and he considered that the conditions under which the British troops left and the fact that they gave the best help they could were the best omens for British interests in Turkey in future.

Sir Charles expressed his confidence that the British community in Turkey and cemeteries would be respected.

A group of distinguished military chiefs, headed by the Earl of Cavan, welcomed Sir C. Harington at Waterloo. Sir Charles and Lady Harington will remain in London for a few days before the General takes up the Northern Command in York.—Reuter.

PALESTINE ARABS.

OFFER OF ARAB AGENCY REJECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Jerusalem.—Musa Pasha Kazim on behalf of 24 representative Arab notables interviewed Sir Herbert Samuel to-day. He declared that the delegation was unanimous in rejecting the offer of the Arab Agency as a satisfaction of the aspirations of the Arab people who never recognised the status of the Jewish Agency.

Sir H. Samuel regretted their decision and remarked that, at least, it could not be said that the British Government was unwilling to place the Arabs in an equally privileged position with the Jews.—Reuter.

O'DWYER-NAIR CASE.

COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 12.

At the High Court to-day before the Chief Justice Sir Shadi Lal the counsels for Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Sir Sankaran Nair appeared to arrange for the appointment of a commission and taking evidence in the libel suit instituted by Sir Michael O'Dwyer against Sir Sankaran Nair. Messrs. Bakshi Tekchand Bhagatram Puri and Ranbir Chand Soni, Advocates and Mr. S. K. Mukherjee Vakil and Legal Agent of Sir Sankaran Nair appeared for the defendant while Mr. Sheikh Abdul Qadir appeared for the plaintiff. After some discussion the Chief Justice appointed Lala Rangilal, Senior Sub-Judge, Laton, as Commissioner who will take evidence of the witnesses at Lahore, Amritsar and Delhi in the beginning of November. The evidence of the plaintiff's witnesses will be taken first. Summons will be issued from the High Court calling upon the witnesses to appear before the Commissioner to give evidence. The following will give evidence on behalf of the plaintiff:—

Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Tiwana, Sardar Gajjan Singh, Mr. Shandhrilal Chand, Khan Bahadur Mehdishah, Rai Bahadur Pandit Amarnath, Nawab Khuda Bakshsh, Tiwana, Nawab Sir Behram Khan and Col. O'Brien.

About two hundred witnesses will appear on behalf of the defendant which include the names of Sir Mahomed Shafi, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Raja Narendranath and Sir Surendranath Bannerjee.

THE NATIONAL CAUSE

PLEADED IN LONDON.

AN AGGRESSIVE CHAIRMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Mr. Arthur Field, Joint Secretary of the Indian National Congress Association, London, gave an address on "India" from the Nationalist point of view at International House, 55, Gower Street, London, the Headquarters of the Women's International League. The chair was taken by Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, a partisan of the "Reforms", who can hardly be said to have distinguished himself on th's occasion by his impartiality as Chairman. The meeting was well attended.

Mr. Field said he was not there to defend or excuse nationalism, to argue whether it was good for peoples, or a device of the propertied classes. These things were beyond the "terms of reference." He came there to describe and not to excuse. The movement for self-expression in India was originally a modest request. A very moderate concession of self-government would at one time have satisfied the majority of Indians. Obstinate refusals, terminated by a deceptive scheme of reform, had created a very different attitude to-day.

Nevertheless, they were again to-day in a state of changing conditions. A *bona fide* Home Rule, coupled with honest concessions to Islam and to the Sikhs might cause India to heartily accept the position of a British dominion. Whatever might be the views of individuals as to independence and separation, or whatever temporary boycott of the Empire might be caused by passing events, the demand of the Indian Nationalist movement still stood for full legislative and executive independence within the British Empire.

INDIA'S GRIEVANCES.

A vast gulf, however, separated even the classes heretofore cordially sympathetic with English from the British authority. Kenya was the actual and latest cause of discontent; but a whole series of influences had helped to create the situation. First, the unsatisfactory nature and procedure of the Reform legislatures set up in India, including the certification of defeated bills and even of rejected budgets. Next, the incarceration of revered leaders on charges of sedition and conspiracy. The cruel treatment of the Akali Sikh and the imprisonment of large numbers of unarmed demonstrators for various alleged crimes, connected with a purely internal religious reform question. These Sikhs had been very prominent in the National Flag Satyagraha which had finally spread in all directions. The imprisonment of hundreds of peaceful demonstrators with the National Flag, and the prohibition of its passage through certain areas, aroused great discontent, which the tardy release of these particular prisoners would hardly eradicate. Prominent among the grievances was the still unsettled demands of the Muslims for the real independence and the Muslim control of the Jazirat-ul-Arab and the wardenship by the Khalifa of the Holy Places of Islam. The non-Muslim elements of the Nationalist movement made this equally their own question. The next influence to be referred to was the repression of free speech, and the fettering of the Press by processes which took the place of the abrogated Press Act. Mr. Field gave an example of this process of intimidating the Press. Next, the use of force, not only by police but by troops, in circumstances which showed the hollowness of the usual excuse, riotous assembly. Kenya came only at the end of a long procession of grievances.

NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS.

Nationalism was here, and it was not going to disappear. Some people gloated over the divisions, political and religious, now agitating Nationalist circles, but they would be disappointed. The idea of a national unity was difficult to attain, but it had been put into men's minds. It is beside the point to say that the nationality of India is a fiction, or that the national idea had been created by the British Raj. Whatever the causes and whatever the historical arguments for or against, the idea was now in the minds and hearts of Indians and would not be rooted out. Neither race, creed nor language could do more than hinder or hamper the realisation of the national one-ness. The ancient clash of races was to some extent "seen through" now by Sikh and Muslim, our ancient allies. If attempts at unity were subject to grievous disillusionments, the attempts to destroy it were frustrated by the repressive measures and reversions to autocracy which blurred

BRITISH POLICY.

[illegible] all divisions, compromises and stultifying surrenders, the policy of the National Congress remain intact in all its essential features. Some things were temporary and topical, like the treatment of Indians in the Empire, which had to be dealt with as circumstances dictated. A policy that could not be applied in an independent dominion like Canada could certainly be applied in a Crown Colony like Kenya. The wisdom of permitting the Council elections to be contested, or of revising civil disobedience or boycott of English goods on the topical question of Kenya, did not affect the main current of Nationalism. The National Congress still stood for Non-cooperation with the British Government in India until rights are conceded to all the elements of the national unity, and real self-rule established.

KHADDAR AND TEMPERANCE.

Mahatma Gandhi was reported to have relaxed his embargo on entry into the Councils; and the Congress, upon this, resolved to

(Continued on next page.)

A GAS COOKING STOVE will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

BROTHERHOOD CAMPAIGN.

MR. J. DWARKADAS ON ITS NEED.

Under the auspices of the Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, speeches on Brotherhood Campaign were delivered by several leaders in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday evening, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presiding.

After Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth recited a song prepared for the occasion the chairman said the campaign of universal brotherhood was started by the Theosophical Society which would be carried on till the end of December. It was not started in India alone but was originated by the English Society and was taken up all over the world by the Theosophical Society and its branches. The first object of the Theosophical Society was to establish universal brotherhood. The condition in the West as well as the East at present was that the ideal of universal brotherhood was abandoned and brother was against his brother. The state in Europe was far from satisfactory although it was under one religion—the religion of Christ. In spite of Christ's injunction to love one another as oneself, Europe recently witnessed a horrible war where men tried to kill his fellowman with every conceivable weapon of destruction. Even after the war the lesson taught by Christ was totally forgotten.

Apart from the relation of the West to the East the relation of the West towards its own children was un-Christian. He had recently visited England, France, Germany and Austria and he found the state of affairs horrible. In Germany people were in extreme poverty and parents at times did not know what to give to their children the next day. This miserable condition was brought about by a man who ruled Germany and who aspired to rule the world. Besides, for the miserable state of Germany the victorious nations, too were to a certain extent responsible. Austria had just emerged from this miserable state.

THE QUESTION OF QUESTIONS.

This was the condition in the West. Their attitudes towards the East too was not one of brotherhood. The recent decision of the British Cabinet in regard to Kenya Question illustrated clearly the position of the coloured men before the whites. The question of questions every man had therefore, to consider was whether a nation or individuals pretended to be followers of Christ could claim to be his followers after this declaration of racial distinction? Christ himself was an Asiatic and a coloured man and if, however, any coloured world teacher were to come now he wondered whether the West would open their doors to receive his teachings? This was the state of Europe to-day—Internecine wars are among the followers of Christ and claims of superiority over the coloured races. But the condition in the East and particularly in India too was not satisfactory. In India one community was divided against the other. Even among the Hindus there were so many castes, sections and subsections who looked down upon the other is inferior or untouchable. If India was treated as an inferior nation by their Western brethren to-day he thought it was due to the national *karma* that it had accumulated for years by treating their own brethren as inferiors. The condition in Bombay in regard to love and brotherhood was very pitiable owing to development of trade, existence of industries, love of money and desire for artificial pleasure. All these were hampering the healthy progress of the city.

He concluded by an appeal to the citizens of Bombay of all castes and communities to join in the Brotherhood Campaign which was launched by the Theosophical Society and make it a success.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas then pleaded for thousands of fallen women in the city and appealed the citizen to make the the Prostitution Act successful by sympathising with these women in their misery and trying to release them from their lives of shame.

Mr. Shivrao and Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth then spoke on brotherhood and said that all mankind had one Father above and they were all His children. They urged the citizens of Bombay to hold meetings to instill brotherly love among one another.

The chairman then read the following message from Mrs. Annie Besant, the President of the Theosophical Society.

O Hidden life vibrant in every atom
O Hidden light, shining in every creature
Oh Hidden Love, embracing all in one rose
May each who feels himself one one day know
That he is therefore one with every other.

"Annie Besant."

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

WEEKLY REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 12

Description.	spot prices. 11-10-23	4-10-23
Broach F. G.	—	540
E. Punjab F. G.	—	—
Broach F. G.	—	—
Bowlerne G.	—	540

Futures — Settlement Rates.	11-10-23.	4-10-23	8-10-23.
Hedge Contracts			
Bengals Dec./Jan.	400	413	402
Broach April-May	504	519	506
Dhollera F. Dec/Jan.	456	471	460
Bowlerns, G.	—	—	—

Receipts for the week ending 11th October 1923 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1923	Bales. 1922
Bengals	393	119
Comras	4115	574
Dholleras	286	12
Broach	778	93
Bowlerns	2514	1485
Persians	17	54
Egyptians	..	..
Egyptians	95	..
East Africans	347	..
Other sorts	2	410
Total	8301	2213

Exports for the week ending 11th October 1923.

	Bales.
Europe	15781
China	1000
Japan	18206
Coast Ports	400
Total	35387
Afloat in harbour Europe	13042
China, Japan and Coast Ports	567
Total	13609

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 11th Oct. 1923 and corresponding period in last four years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
41630	42198	236897	72563	56626

Exports from 1st September 1923 to 11th Oct. 1923 and corresponding period in last four years.

	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920.21	1919-20
Europe	87260	42238	82308	82704	64262
China	8812	1064	14052	6836	1204
Japan	41921	32107	128806	6627	191265
Coast Ports	2269*	2955	1844	1859	560
Total	140062	78364	226810	97026	257291

* Including 210 bales for U. S. of America.

Total Exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 11th Oct. 1923. — — — 6,695 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 11th Oct. 1923. — — 2,00,273

PROPOSED TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

PRELIMINARY MEETING ON TUESDAY

With reference to the announcement made in yesterday's "Chronicle" regarding the formation of a Tariff Reform League for India, the following circular letter has been issued:—

The Fiscal Commission has vividly brought out the fact that the development of modern industries in India is very largely a question of Tariff policy. The Government of India, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission has established a Tariff Board which as you know has already commenced operations with an enquiry regarding the needs of the steel industry. The Board will take up other industries for consideration from time to time. Thus necessity has thus arisen to focus public opinion throughout the country on the Reform of our Tariff in accordance with our Industrial requirements. It is therefore proposed to start a Tariff Reform League with its head-quarters in Bombay and branches all over the country. With this object a number of persons interested in the subject are invited to meet together for the purpose at the Indian Merchants Chamber, on Tuesday the 16th instant at 6 p.m.

SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

It is proposed to hold the Fourth Session of the All India Social Workers' Conference in Bombay. A Conference like the one proposed to be held is intended first to secure exchange of ideas and experience between social workers working in various fields and in various parts of the country and secondly to offer opportunities for cooperation in and coordination of their efforts and activities. The necessity for such an attempt will become obvious if it is realised that social work in our country is yet in its infancy but awaits great developments in the near future. Conferences of this nature were previously held in some places in Northern India and latterly in Madras. At the last Session held at Madras, the Conference was invited to hold its next Session in Bombay.

It is also intended to hold along with the Conference an Exhibition showing different aspects of social work.

An Executive Committee to make arrangements for the holding of the Conference has been appointed and it consists of representatives of:—(1) Social Service League Bombay; (2) The Bombay Young Men's Christian Association, (3) The Bombay Presidency Women's Council, (4) The Bombay Students' Brotherhood, (5) The Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, (6) The Depressed Classes Mission Society of India, (7) The Bombay Sanitary Association, (8) The Parsi Charity Organisation Society, (9) The Young Men's Hindu Association, (10) The Arya Mahila Samaj, (11) The Arya Samaj, Bombay; (12) The Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, Bombay, (13) The Salvation Army, Bombay; (14) The Young Women's Christian Association (15) League for Combating Venereal Diseases, Bombay; (16) The Prarthana Samaj, Bombay; (17) The Seva Sadan, Bombay; (18) The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, (19) The Infant Welfare Society, (20) The Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee, (21) The Servants of India Society, Bombay; (22) The Bhatia Maternity Home, Bombay.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee held on the 19th September 1923 it was decided to hold the Conference and the Exhibition for four days from 8th to 11th December 1923.

In order that the Session of the Conference should be a success, it is necessary to secure financial help from persons interested in social work all over the country. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 10,000 will be required to meet the necessary expenses of the Conference and of the Exhibition. We also want large number of people interested in social work to join the Conference as delegates. An appeal is made to all those interested in an all-round progress and especially the social regenerators of the country to support this undertaking by contributing substantially to the Conference Funds.

ALLEGED ASSASSINATION BY OUT LAWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 11.

On the afternoon of September 29th two men armed with guns and ammunition appeared before the shop of Babar Shankar in the village of Khankuva near Umreth where a man named Marghabhai Jethibhai was sitting reading. They asked him whether he was Marghabhai and on receiving a reply in the affirmative they handed him a letter, written in the name of Babar Deva. While Marghabhai was reading the letter both men shot him dead at point blank range and then disappeared without interference from the villagers.

Sometime back the dead man figured as an accused in another murder case in Khankuva, but was acquitted by the Sessions. He is reported to have incurred the enmity of certain Dharallas of Khankuva and the present crime is supposed to be the result of the grudge borne against him by the Dharalla community. He is also reported to have assisted the police in certain cases against the bad characters of Khankuva. Two notorious outlaws Babar Deva and Dabhla (the former is known to have committed thirty murders) are suspected to have been the assasins.

LLOYD BANK CHEATING CASE.

TWO ACCUSED TURN APPROVERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

In the Lloyd's Bank cheating case in which Sirish Dutt and several others are charged with conspiracy and cheating the Lloyds Bank in respect of one lakh eighty-thousand and seven hundred rupees two of the accused Bhupendra Nath Bhattacharjee and Douglas Reymond, driver, were made approvers.

At to-day's hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate approver driver deposed that he used to work at the Howrah shed of the East Indian Railway At the suggestion of accused Ghose he joined the conspiracy. Their office was in Clive-street. They opened an account at the Netherlands Bank by depositing one thousand rupees in the name of G A. Whyner and witness signed papers in that name. They also opened on account in the Lloyd's Bank in the name of Mackenzie and the witness signed that name in some blank cheques. He saw signatures being forged on Lloyd's Bank paper in which it was written that nineteen thousand rupees had been transferred to Rawalpindi Branch. Witness accompanied Ghose to Rawalpindi and withdrew twelve thousand rupees. Another remittance of twenty-five thousand rupees came to the bank in the name of Mackenzie and witness withdrew the money. The case was adjourned.

AHMEDABAD TOWN PLANNING.

MILL HANDS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 12.

A large meeting of mill hands held last night passed a resolution strongly protesting against the intention of the Municipality to prepare a town planning scheme for the demolition of the city wall and the improvement of the surrounding area. It was pointed out that many mill hands would be thereby dishoused and the rents of their rooms would be still further increased. No such schemes should therefore be undertaken till adequate arrangement was made for the housing of mill hands and popular representatives were sitting in the Municipality.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

At to-day's hearing of the Alipore conspiracy case, evidence was given regarding the raid at the Sankaritollah Post Office which was alleged to be the last overt act of the accused. Several witnesses were examined, and they deposed to having seen three men running away with Barendra Kumar Ghose, following with a pistol in hand. Another witness, Dr. Rambhusan Chaudhuri, owner of the dispensary in which Barendra was employed deposed that Barendra was in sole charge of the dispensary and kept the keys, Subsequent to the arrest of Barendra, the police searched the dispensary and found two revolvers and three daggers and a forged 100-rupee note.

WORKMAN ELECTROCUTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS Oct. 11.

An Ootacamund message says that an accident occurred, on the 9th of October, on the electric lines now being finished on Westbury Road. It appears that a sub-station was being tested prior to being handed over, and for this purpose electricity was turned on to the line at a fixed time. Clear instructions and ample time had been given to the workmen to carry out certain work and to keep clear of the line at a fixed time. Uufortunately, one man seems to have misunderstood the instructions and worked without regard to the time arranged. An hour after the current was turned on, this man climbed up the pole and received a shock and fell down, death being instantaneous.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS AND BENGAL NOMINATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

Nomination papers of Mr. J.N. Mukherjee, sitting member for Calcutta urban non-Mohammedan constituency in the Legislative Assembly, and of the Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi of Cossimbazar for the Presidency Division, Landholders Constituency of the Bengal Council have been rejected, the latter on the ground that the nomination was submitted before the Maharajha's resignation from the Council of State had been accepted. There will in consequence be only two candidates in the Presidency Division, Landholders Constituency, Hon. Mr. Mitter and Rai Jatindranath Chaudhuri.

MAULANA KUTBUDDIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 12.

Editor alaman and Qari Abbas Hussain saw Maulana Kutbuddin of the "daily congress" in Delhi jail. Though the latter is suffering from chronic disease he is given unpalatable boiled leaves of vegetable boiled leaves of vegetables called "Bhaji" and is treated like ordinary prisoner. He had three attacks of malarial fever. He is studing the life of Mohammed Ahmadia literature and yajur veda, is contended and cheerful.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL AND NABHA STATE.

TEXT OF EXPULSION ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 12.

A full text of the expulsion orders passed by the administrators of Nabha on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his two companions is now available. It reads: "I hereby direct that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. S. Santanam and Mr. A. T. Gidwani leave Nabha State Territory forthwith and further that they are forbidden to return thereto without my express permission. It is stated that if they return to the State in disobedience of the order of expulsion they render themselves liable to have the sentence of the Court now in suspension immediately put into effect against them.

MORE ARRESTS IN AJMER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, OCT. 12.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Ajmer was held in the Juma Mosque after Friday prayers. Mirza Yusuf Beg Saheb delivered a stirring speech appealing to the audience to muster strong and uphold the cause of Islam and nationality against all odds. He further communicated the message of the leaders arrested yesterday. Maulvi Syed Yadali Saheb also exhorted the public to bear the brunt of the arrests with perfect composure and patience and fear but one God. Arrests of the local Mohamedans continue. It is reported that about 70 persons have been arrested to-day. Actual number will be sent on determination. These have caused great panic among the Mohamedans, but they are still as resolute and dependent on God as ever.

MUTTRA AGRAWAL SABHA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MUTTRA, Oct. 12

The first Sammelan of the Zela Agrawal Sabha, Muttra, was held to-day in Kelaganj (Muttra) Rai Bahadur Seth Chiranjilal Bagla of Hathras presiding. The Sammelan was held in a beautifully decorated pandal and the gathering was large numbering about one thousand. The address of the chairman of the reception committee and that of the chairman of the Sammelan clearly and lucidly pointed out the need of reforms in more than one direction. Seth Chiranjilal laid great stress on mass education on general and industrial lines. He spoke against early and late marriages and in favour of swadeshi. He eulogised the services of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj in the cause of the country. After this the annual report of the Agrawala Vidyalaya (a purely non-official institution) was read and the prizes were distributed. Resolutions will be considered and passed tomorrow. Influential and educated persons of all castes and societies were invited who kindly graced the sammelan.

ROUND UP OF DACOITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 12

Seven dangerous members of the Minna gang who were concerned in a recent dacoity at Maniari in Kadi Prant, Baroda, were accounted for yesterday by Mr. M. O'Gorman, Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad. Reliable information was received on Wednesday last of the presence of dacoits near Jhamp in Sanand, forty miles from Ahmedabad. Mr. O'Gorman started in pursuit the same day with armed police in six motor cars and came upon the dacoits at nine in the morning yesterday. The dacoits opened fire and after an encounter lasting two hours two men surrendered. Of the remaining five three were dead and two seriously wounded. A large amount of loot in gold, silver and cash was recovered and some arms and ammunition. There were no casualties among the police.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

Home Department.—Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, Under-Secretary Finance Department has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Royal Commission on superior Civil Services in India.

Mr. M. T. Echlin officiates as Assistant Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Archibald Campbell I.C.S. the Hon. Mr. Justice Moti Sagar and Khan Bahadur Miza Zafer Ali, Punjab, Civil Service to act as additional judges of the High Court, Lahore temporarily.

Mr. H. V. B. Harescott, Deputy Director of Intelligence Bureau has been granted two months and three days' leave on the expiry of which he reverts to Punjab.

Department of Industries and Labour:—Mr. D. E. Keatinge, Deputy Chief Controller (Surplus Stores) has been granted two months and nine days' leave.

Mr. C. D. Dev Babington on leave is permanently appointed as Deputy Director General Telegraphs Traffic.

Mr. J. G. Serrie will continue to officiate for him during his absence on leave.

Department of Education, Health and Lands:—Captain W. J. Norman is confirmed as Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India.

Finance Departments:—Mr. H. Henson I.C. reverts to the United Provinces.

Mr. H.E.W. O'Brien has been appointed Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, vice Major P. Ashfield I.A. granted one year and 15 days' leave.

Mr. C.W. Lauder has been posted as Currency Officer, Rangoon.

Army Department:—Col. C.A.F. Hocken, Capt. A.E.R. Douglas and Lt. C.R. French, Indian Army, have retired.

Marine Department:—Sub Lt. J.E.N. Coope and F.W. King R.I.M. revert to general branch of the service. Sub. Lts. R.R. Caws and J.W. Jefford have been appointed as Assistant Surveyors, Fourth class, Marine Survey of India, on 12 months' probation.

THE NATIOYAL CAUSE.

(Continued from previous page)

permit it. But there was no news that he had abandoned his key-principle of non-violence, nor (his friends declare) of non-participation in the Imperial work. Nor the anti-drink question, nor the advocacy of Khadi. Nor the demand for the redress of Muslim and Sikh grievances. The Nationalist movement still bore the imprint of Mahatmaji's powerful genuleness, which was a good thing. For the downfall of Gandhism would open the way to physical force advocates, who had once been and still were numerous in some parts of India. Such a revival of "forcible resistance to evil," decried by Gandhi, would be hailed by the powerful military and governing classes. Non-violence puzzled even the cleverest and cruellest of Governments; force, on the contrary, left them a clear issue

The one thing missing from the nationalist movement was a sincere and genuine Labour or economic programme. That should be more than a resolution, it should be a programme supported by a campaign. Such work should be integrally included not only in the policy of the Congress but in the practice of the Committee.

CHAIRMAN'S REBUTTING SPEECH.

The Chairman at the close of all the questions in which he took a part, and after the discussion, wound-up at the end of the evening by what amounted to a rebutting speech, almost as long as the lecturer's which was itself too long. He defended the condemnation of Mahatma Gandhi, on the ground that Mahatmaji asked to be sentenced; and of the brothers Ali and Dr. Kitchlew, as guilty of seducing the army and so on. He admitted that India was a unit, despite the influences of race, language, and religion. He said that, save for that point of agreement, he denied everything the lecturer had asserted, including his historical facts.

Mrs. H. M. Swanwick (Executive Women's International League) said she would have preferred an impartial chairman, but Mr. Newhouse a gentleman from that outpost of Empire, the Sudan, expressed the general feeling in proposing a vote of thanks to both the lecturers, Mr. Field and Mr. Ratcliffe.

In the course of the proceedings Miss Catherine Marshall (Vice-president of the International) said that despite great difficulties and obstacles India had secured such a measure of unity that she wondered if she could learn its source, and help to apply it to the disunity of Central Europe.

Mr. G. S. Dara (editor of "Hind") said that Indian unity surmounted all obstacles of race and language by the fact of a general similarity of culture and a literary unity. Mr. Dara gave a summary of the Akali—Sikh situation, which was emphatically contradicted by the Chairman. Mr. Dara replied that he might contradict as much as he chose, but the facts were on Mr. Dara's side!

LEVEL OF LEARNING IN BOMBAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

There has been some merited appreciation of Dr. M. Winternitz of Prague in this city which is a matter of congratulation. Unluckily, however, it seems Bombay will yet take time to come up with the level of Calcutta and Lahore, Allahabad and Benares or even the benighted Madras in this respect, unless the younger men like Mr. L.G. Khare, Dr. Sukthankar the redoubtable Dr. Chavan and others do not allow themselves each time to be elbowed out by ornamental antiquities of the last century. Scarcely any one would have the 'brass' in the latter cities to come forward to instruct the public on the achievements of the foreign scholar honoured on Thursday by the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, without a familiarity with Sanskrit and German or at least one of the two. Some of the time-honoured heralds who have been lavish in the praises of Dr. Winternitz without adequate qualifications, have betrayed their—in Mahatma Gandhi's immortal phrase—"slavish mentality". It is the white man that still has an attraction in certain eyes as white man. Far be it from us to detract from the high attainments of Professor Winternitz in the field of Sanskrit researches. But the readers of the "Times of India" on Thursday must have been hugely diverted by the disquisition of the local savant, who sought to instruct the the public on the achievements of Dr. Winternitz. Who could, however, have told the "Times of India" correspondent the little story about Shavada? The oddest thing of all was that while he let himself go learnedly about works which he might as well start reading backwards; like some of the spells of the witches, he omitted to mention just one work in English on which alone he was in a position to offer information which was not second-hand, viz., "The Literary History of Sanskrit Buddhism", which appeared by instalments in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle."

While it is a matter of satisfacteon that the level of learning is rising in Bombay, that it is yet considerably below par, at least so far as our learned societies go, will be evident from the fact that none of the exponents of scholarship is reported to have the faintest notion that of all the achievements of Dr. Winternitz the one that appeals most to young India is his critique of the "Gitanjali" and other Bengali poems of our Rabindranath Tagore. This wee bit of information was impossible to fish from reference works except by an accident. Any way learned Austria is bound to reciprocate the courtesy, and we believe fresh decorations for omniscient patriarchs in borrowed plumage are already on their way to Bombay.

Lala Peareylal, of Delhi intends to contest a seat in the Legislative Assembly from the Delhi General constituency. Two other Mahomedan and Hindu candidates are understood to have withdrawn their candidature in favour of Lala Peareylal. Lala Peareylal has, so far, not identified himself with any party but there is every likelihood of his being absorbed in the Swarajist Party.—A. P.

THEATRE AND CINEMA.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.—The London Synchopating Orchestra, which has been entertaining such large and enthusiastic audiences at the Excelsior Theatre during the past few nights, is now giving its final performances in Bombay. There are frequent changes of programme, every item being bright and up-to-date so that, even if one has already seen the Orchestra, a second visit will give just as great a pleasure as the first. This entertainment is something quite different to anything we have had in Bombay before. Jazz we have had in plenty, but what appeals to most people is the new jazz which is so much more acceptable than that we frequently hear.

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EXCELSIOR DANCING FESTIVAL.—The latest attraction in the Bombay theatrical world is to be a grand dancing festival. The star attraction will be two Russian ballet dancers. Of great interest to local dancers will be the amateur dancing contest which is being organised. This will be open to all except professionals and teachers of dancing. Handsome prizes to the value of Rs. 500 will be awarded.

Ivan Bankoff and Beta Cannon, the two performers in the Russian ballet season, have made a name for themselves in many of the big cities of the world. As a boy Bankoff studied in the Russian Imperial School of Dancing. He ran away from the school and went to America and it was there that he first joined Mame Pavlova's company and several times had the honour of being the great dancer's partner.

Miss Cannon is more of a dancing spirit than a human being. In the "Carmen" ballet she pulsates with the wild beauty of the hot-headed passionate girls of Spain. In the "Polish Wedding" she conveys the charming naivette and care-free gaiety of the simple peasant girl, and, in the ballet "The Dancing Master," she dances the part of an adored and spoiled little girl fascinating in spite of all her faults. Supporting the dancers are Clifford Adams at the piano; Amie Maynard, a discovery of Bankoff, while he was in Australia and who is described as the perfection of rythmic motion; and Ellie Burton, a dramatic soprano.

Full details of the local dancing competition, for which entries are now closing, will be found in our advertising columns.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES.—Henry Ainley, one of the best English actors, has done work on the screen, is to be seen this week at the Excelsior cinema shows in a film called "Telfs". Devoid of frills with no straining after effect it is a straight-forward story of a big banking house which had always been carried on according to family traditions. To carry on those traditions it was necessary to bring back from the wild and woolly west, a member of the family who had been ranching for twenty years. Naturally he was a bit raw in the banking business, his style was unorthodox while his actions would horrify the bankers of Bombay. "Telfs" was very soon in "Queer Street." But the rancher banker ultimately showed that he was made of the right stuff and he won through, at the last minute. It is a good film with some good acting. A "Saleme" comedy is also on the programme.

* * * *

EMPIRE THEATRE.—The many admirers of Matheson Lang will have opportunity of seeing this famous actor in the film which comes to the Empire Theatre. "The Ware-Case" is a film which calls for just the kind of acting in which Mr. Lang specialises. There is a touch of mystery about it. A man was murdered. The suspect was acquitted, but he was the culprit after all and it was not long before he committed suicide. As a motive to the crime, there was the possession of a family fortune and running through the story are tangled webs of love as well as mystery. An attractive film, in five parts, with the topical Pathe Gazette to round off the programme.

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EMPRESS THEATRE.—"The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" which is still running in Bombay, is this week being exhibited at the Empress Theatre. If there are any cinema goers in the Lamington Road district who have not seen this scathing indictment of war, they are commended to take this last opportunity of doing so. Of the picture there is nothing fresh to be said. It is undoubtedly the film of the year and it is doubtful whether anything to equal it has been shown in the East for many years

WEST-END CINEMA.

It is not often that an actor is privileged to originate an entirely distinct type of role which is essentially his own, but that is what Hoot Gibson has done. He has created a type of cowboy town "boob" that is widely different from the usual anecdotic type of boob, and into which he injects an immortable humour. Gibson is seen in his newest boob role in "Single-Handed," which comes to the West End Cinema to-night and this week. "Single-Handed" was written for the star's use by Edward Sedgwick, who also directed the production. George C. Hull prepared the scenario. The first several Universal features presenting Gibson in this type of role were probably in the nature of an experiment, but their success have justified the wildest expectations that may encourage any venture in the motion picture field. Gibson is now definitely established as a star in an entirely new kind of role with an unlimited field before him. Elinor Field is leading woman and other players in the story include Tom McGuire, Dick La Reno, William Steele Phillip Sleeman and others.

ALEXANDRA THEATRE.

Mothers have one undeniable fault they love their children too much. They make life hard by making it too "soft."

This is the theme of the Universal picture of which Edward (Hoot) Gibson is the star, showing at the ..... Theatre It is "Ridin' Wild," written by Roy Myers and directed by Nat Ross.

The story was written particularly for Gibson's use, as the first step in a policy of taking him out of the straight "western pictures." It is certainly true that this story, without its guns and the desert chase, would fit into any locale. The fact that the West is the locale in this is only incidental. It could be Hickville, Middle West.

Unable to do anything that "the other fellows" do without hurting his mother's feelings, the climax comes to the troubles of Cyril Henderson when his mother asks him not to go out with a posse that is being hurriedly gathered for a man-hunt. He doesn't go.

Fate puts the elements of his trouble into a fine climax and gives him a chance to own up to a murder and a few other rough boys' games thoroughly satisfying even the meanest gun toters of the community.

Edna Marhpy Wade Boetler, Gertrude Claire, William Welsh, Wilton Taylor, Otto Hoffman, Burton Wilson, Jack Walters and others play principal roles.

It is probably the most human role that Gibson has played. He, of course, displays bravery in a later phase of the story, but in the first part of it he clearly portrays the helpless coward. It isn't a charge against mothers, it is simply a statement of the fact that they love too much.

A Panipat message of 11th October says:—Recrudescence of Hindu-Mahomedan feeling is reported.—A.P.

Simla, Oct 12:—Further details of the railway collision near Saharanpur show that deaths totalled twenty-one and the injured twenty-five. Joint enquiry was held yesterday, the result, of which will be published shortly.—A. P.

KENYA AND POONA.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 11.

A crowded public meeting was held this evening on the maidan of the Reay Market under the auspices of the Poona Municipality, where citizens of all religions, castes, creeds, parties and institutions flocked in thousands to record their protest against the Kenya decision. Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided.

The President at the outset referred to the influential requisition, he had received as the President of the Municipality to convene the meeting and the representative character thereof. The status of Indians was the same in all the Colonies as in Kenya and the present decision meant our forcible ejection from Colonies. The weakness of the Indian Government had brought about this desision.

Mr. B. S. Kamat, M. L. C., moved:—"(a) Resolved that this public meeting of the citizens of Poona City and Cantonment places on record its unanimous and emphatic conviction that the decision of His Majesty's Government on the Kenya question is, except on the point of residential and commercial segregation in the townships, in violation of the essential features of the pledges extended to the Indians from time to time by His Majesty's Government and responsible Ministers of the Crown and is, in the matter of restrictions on Indian immigration into Kenya, in violation of the rights of free immigration into East Africa of Indians long before the advent of British rule in Kenya; and is utterly subversive of the principles of equality within the British Commonwealth and establishes the dangerous and intolerable principle of White domination. This meeting, therefore, demands an immediate reversal of the decision inasmuch as it constitutes a denial of the right of India to develop as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth.

(b) That this meeting agrees with the view of the Indians in Kenya that the decision of His Majesty's Government is unacceptable in most matters, and fully shares with them their grief and humiliation; and hereby declares its firm determination to support them in any legitimate steps that they feel called upon to take in vindication of their undoubted rights."

A "BLACK PAPER."

While moving the resolution, Mr. Kamat said that the resolution was moderately worded and the white paper issued by the Colonial Office was a "black paper." He referred to the history of the Kenya question and the message, which His Majesty issued on the last Empire Day in which we all were said to be members of one family. Swarajya was the only remedy for this, but as long as it was not in sight, we must take recourse to all the measures, proposed in the last resolution.

Mrs. Ramabai Ranade seconded the resolution and said that the British Empire has been shaken to its roots by this decision. Let us all be united and use the weapon of boycott.

Miss Fuller in nice Marathi referred to the boast of the British that they were the trustees of the natives in Kenya and pathetically described the economic plight to which they had been reduced by the Whites and the treatment meted out to them as in the case of criminal tribes.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

Prof. S. M. Paranipe moved:

"(a) That this meeting regards the scant consideration to the representations of the Government of India on the Kenya question shown by His Majesty's Government as being due to its present subordinate character and declares its emphatic opinion that India will not be able to speak with the just authority due to it unless it is made fully responsible to the people of India and thus becomes the real mouthpiece of Indian sentiments and aspirations.

(b) That having regard to the failure of the Government of India to secure justice and equality for Kenya Indians and to protect the rights of India to freedom of immigration into East Africa, this public meeting calls upon the people of India to spare no efforts and no sacrifices to secure a complete reversal of the decision on all points on which reversal is essential, and further demands for the Indians in Kenya full participation in the political, economic and industrial life of the Colony in its legislative and administrative functions and in its defence."

While moving the resolution Mr. Paranjpe said that the present situation was there because the Indian Government was not responsible to the people. Our Councils are a mock Parliament and they do not represent the people. It was only Swaraj that would remove all such difficulties, and he referred to the second part of the resolution, which alone would teach us to keep our self-respect.

Barrister Gadgil analysed the position of the Whites and wanted India to have military training. After Dr. Navale spoke, the resolution was put to vote and unanimously carried.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar moved:

"That in order to bring home to the authorities in England and the Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates of the Empire, the feeling of indignation and resentment caused throughout India by the decision of His Majesty's Government on the Kenya Indian question, this public meeting is emphatically of opinion (1) That India should not participate in the forthcoming Empire Exhibition and the Empire Economic Conference, (2) That in future disabilities similar to those imposed on Indians in the Colonies may be imposed in India on all non-Indian colonials in respect of entry, residence, trade and commerce, property rights, service and political rights, (3) That pending the abolition of all preferential rights still preserved for Europeans under the Criminal Procedure Code, these special rights in the case of non-Indian colonials be immediately abrogated, and (4) That as a retaliatory measure a Committee consisting of Mr. B. S. Kamat, M. L. A., Prof. S. M. Paranjpe, M.A., Mr. W. G. Joshi, Mr. J. S. Karandikar, B.A., LL.B., and Shet Kisandas Tikamdas be appointed to co-operate with a similar committee appointed in Bombay for preparing a scheme of a complete boycott of goods made in all parts of the British Empire, showing from time to time which goods should be boycotted and the method and manner of their boycott, according to the condition and requirements of the country."

Mr. Bhopatkar said, that the British were not angels. They did whatever human nature demanded. In the fitness of things, it was incumbent on Indians to unite and to retaliate. The Kenya decision was a climax of ingenuity, guile and breach of promises.

Dr. V. C. Gokhale seconded. Mr. S. D. Deo supported and affirmed that khaddar and khaddar alone should take the place of the Lancashire cloth.

Dr. V. D. Phatak, on behalf of his profession assured that in drugs too, boycott could be made effective.

The resolution was put to vote and unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TAXI-CAB DACOITY.

DACOITS ARMED WITH REVOLVERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

On Wednesday a taxi dacoity was committed in the house of a rich woman of Belur, four miles from Howrah station, by seven Bengalees. At about midnight the dacoits raided the house, assaulted the inmates, broke open the boxes and left the house with a booty of Rs. 5,000. The cries of the inmates attracted the neighbours who opposed the dacoits. The latter fired revolvers scared away the villagers and escaped in a taxi cab.

ALLEGED INDECENT ASSAULT ON FEMALE PASSENGER.

TICKET COLLECTORS ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Oct. 12.

Dorton and Rebellwo, railway ticket collectors of Tundla, who were undergoing trial under section 376 I. P. C. for alleged indecent assault on an Indian female passenger have been acquitted by Mr. Bennet, I. C. S., Sessions Judge of Agra.

SIR M.V. JOSHI ON COUNCIL ELECTIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 12.

The Hon. Sir M. V. Joshi, Home Member, C. P. Government is on a tour in the Province. He addressed a public meeting convened by the Deputy Commissioner of Bhandara, to which Malguzars and Zamindars were specially invited. He spoke on Council work and the ensuing Council elections. He told the audience that although Government was not bound to do everything which the Council desired, still the latter could influence the former greatly by its decisions. He said that Government officers now knew that their public conduct might be a subject for debate in the Council.

The President did not allow Messrs. Abhyankar and Moonjee to address the meeting, saying that it was not convened for discussion of general politics, although Mr. Abhyankar had assured him that he would not discuss but simply reply only on the points covered by the Home Member's speech.

Mr. Abhyankar also said that it was unfair that one aspect of the subject should be permitted to be put to the meeting while the other was debarred to be so put. He (Mr. Abhyankar) said that he would, however, fully abide by the decision of the President. The Home Member was further requested by Mr. Abhyankar to attend another public meeting where the latter would reply and the former also would be given an opportunity to reply, but the Home Member declined saying that he would do so on some other occasion.

PROFESSOR SUES MAGISTRATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

The Subordinate Judge of Rangpur delivered judgment to-day in the damage suit instituted by Mr. B. C. Mukherjee, Professor of Rangpur Carmichael College, against Mr. D. S. Fraser, formerly District Magistrate of Rangpur and President of the Governing Body of the Carmichael College. The plaintiff alleged that at a meeting of the Governing Body of the College the defendant called the plaintiff an intriguer. The judge held that the slander was malicious and decreed the suit for one hundred rupees.

A correspondent wires from Nagpur:—Shripat Radhamohan Gokulji, editor of "Pranvir," a leading Hindi bi-weekly of C. P. was released from Agra District Jail on the 10th inst. after serving the sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Our correspondent wires from Amritsar:—Maulana Muhammad Daood Ghaznavi, a well-known public worker of Amritsar returned after completing his term of incarceration on the 11th inst. The Maulana had been more than two years in jail for having signed a poster calling upon people to enlist as volunteers. The Amritsar public gave a grand reception to him.

Our Amritsar correspondent wires:—A movement of great importance and promise in Amritsar is the opening of numerous 'akharas' or wrestling grounds for Hindu youth during the last twelve months. A wrestling tournament is held every month in which Hindu wrestlers from all the 'akharas' take part. The last tournament was held as usual on Hindu Amavasya day. It was witnessed by nearly fifteen thousand persons and about fifty contests were held. Prizes were given away by Rai Bahadur Dunichand.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S POLICY.

FREEDOM OF ACTION RESERVED.

MR. INNES' SPEECH AT I. E. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

The following is the full text of the speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Innes at the Imperial Economic Conference on 10th October:—Sir, in the discussions of this question of Imperial Preference India occupies a special position. For most of the countries represented round this table as you said just now. Sir, the principle of imperial preference has already been established and, therefore, the discussion has so far turned not on the merits of the principle but on the possibility of extending further the application of the principle. India's position is special because she has not yet adhered to the principle and no doubt the Conference will wish to know whether India has altered or proposes to alter its policy in this respect. The question has of course been discussed on more than one occasion and some members of the Conference may be familiar with the well-known despatch written on the subject by the Government of India in 1903. The general conclusion arrived at in that despatch was that from the economic standpoint India had something, though not perhaps very much, to offer the empire and that she had little to gain by a policy of imperial preference and a good deal to lose or risk.

THE GOVERNING FACTORS.

But I do not propose to occupy the time of the Conference by going over in detail the past history of the question. What we are concerned with is the present, and, I will try to place before the Conference the main governing factors of the problem. These factors are partly of an economic and partly of a political character; for, in India as in all countries political considerations naturally enter into the decision of economic questions. On the economic side, the position is in some respects much the same as when the despatch of 1903 was written. That is to say, we still receive a preponderating share of our imports from the British Empire and we still rely mainly on foreign countries for market for our exports. That, as I said last week, is a factor which we in India have always to bear in mind. Moreover, broadly speaking, we export mainly raw materials and foodstuffs and it is true at any rate as a general proposition that raw materials and foodstuffs stand less in need of preference than do manufactured goods. Indeed with some exceptions they are admitted free into most countries. In other respects, however, the position has undergone material change.

THE MAIN DIFFICULTIES.

In this connection I may mention just one important fact. In recent years our financial necessities have compelled us greatly to increase our import duties. They constitute a very important part of the revenues of the Central Government and the pitch of them is now high. The general *ad valorem* rate is now fifteen per cent. and even if we leave altogether out of consideration duty on wines, spirits, cigars and cigarettes they are, in respect of certain classes of articles, as high as thirty per cent. This fact complicates the problem. If we embarked on a general policy of imperial preference we should have to carry it into effect in one of two ways. Either we could reduce our import duties in favour of the empire countries or we could raise our import duties against foreign countries. We cannot adopt the former course because we cannot possibly afford to sacrifice revenue. I explained last week to what extremities we had gone in order to balance our budget. Nor can we adopt the latter course. I have already said that the general level of our duty is, considering the circumstances of India, high and if we raised them still higher in some cases we might set in motion the law of diminishing returns. Moreover, we must consider the Indian consumer and each concrete proposal would have to be carefully examined from the point of view of his interests and with special reference to the risk of raising prices against him. This is peculiarly important when you are speaking of a country where the generality of the people are so poor as they are in India. I do not wish to be misunderstood. Wages, real wages, have gone up in recent years in India. But even so they are very low in comparison with those in Western countries and in the great Dominions. And in all tariff matters we are always to remember that the consumer in India is usually very poor.

INDIA'S POSITION.

So far I have dealt only with the economy considerations, and they point to a conclusion that it would be difficult for us in India, in present circumstances, to embark on a general policy of emperial preference and to set up what I may call a "twodecker tariff." It may be thought, of course, that the question is one which should not be looked at solely from the economic aspect and that I have not given enough weight to the considerations based on the empire sentiment. I may say at once that the Government of India realise to the full the desirability of adopting any steps which would tend to cement the ties of the empire and to promote its material interests. But we have to consider not only the constitutional position of the Government of India but also the stage of self-Government which India has attained. When in 1897 Canada of her own first will reduced the import duties in respect of British goods she had long claimed and won the right to order her own fiscal affairs in her own way. She had enjoyed autonomy for nearly 50 years and her Act of 1897 was a spontaneous act of the self-Governing community. The same may be said of New Zealand, South Africa and Australia when they followed suit. Obviously the Government of India in 1903, when it was in the position of a trustee for 300 million people, could not take upon itself the responsibility of acting in this way. It had to examine the question very closely from the point of view of the economic interests of India. Even now India has only made an advance along the road of self-Government. She is in the transition stage always, as the Prime Minister has said, a difficult and delicate stage, and it is still necessary to look at the question mainly on the economic side. Moreover no fiscal policy can be stable unless it is based securely on public opinion, and I should be failing in that frankness, on which you laid such stress when you opened this Conference, if I disguised the fact that Indian opinion is much exercised on the question of the position of Indians in certain Crown colonies and Dominions. Please do not think that I wish to open this subject in this Conference. I have not the slightest intention of doing so. I merely wish to state the fact that the subject is one which is so very near the heart of every Indian that it must necessarily colour public opinion in India in regard to questions like that of imperial preference.

THE POLITICAL TENSION.

So far I have dealt with Imperial Preference solely as a general policy and I have pointed out that in the present circumstance it would be difficult for India to effect a general rearrangement of tariff on a preferential basis. But I recognise, of course, that I have only covered a part of the ground and that I may reasonably be asked whether, even granting that general preferential tariff is at present out of question, some measure of preference could not be given; at any rate, in respect of some of the items in our tariff schedule, especially, as valuable tariff concessions have been made to India not only by His Majesty's Government but also by New Zealand and Canada. May I take this opportunity of saying in parenthesis how grateful the Government of India are for these concessions. Those in respect of tea, tobacco and coffee are particularly valuable. The course, I have mentioned, would not be open, at any rate, in the same degree to the economic objections I have taken to a general preferential tariff and it is perhaps a possible line of advance. But more than this I cannot say. Political tension, to which I have referred, makes it unadvisable to force the issue and the Conference will not expect the Government of India, placed as they are, to give an undertaking purporting to bind in advance the Indian Legislature. The conclusion follows, therefore, that as far as India is concerned I am not able to commit the Government to the principle of preference. I have already said that even without preference British goods hold larger share of India's large import trade and that India is by far Britain's best customer. I must leave the matter at that. The Government of India must continue to reserve freedom of action.

A MUSLIM GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—A Training School exclusively for Mahomedans was opened at Hubli (Dharwar District) in the year 1920. It teaches the 1st year's course. The object in opening it was to obviate the necessity for the Mahomedans of the Karnatic Districts to go to distant places like Poona and Ahmedabad and live and study in the midst of strange surroundings and uncongenial climatic conditions. It is now learnt that Government intend to close the Training School very shortly. This news has been received by the Mahomedan public with great surprise and sorrow and it has stirred up their deepest feelings. They look upon it as a piece of grave injustice to the cause of Mahomedan Education. It need hardly be said that education amongst Mahomedans, compared with that of other advanced communities, is still in its infancy and it would be a great pity to deal it a staggering blow by closing an Institution upon which the welfare of the Primary Education largely depends. Will not His Excellency Sir George Lloyd be pleased, on the eve of his impending departure, to extend his usual magnanimity and sympathy towards the education of the poor Mahomedan masses and thus avert the wrong proposed to be done to Urdu education by vetoing the closure of the school and thereby earn the everlasting blessings and gratitude of the Mahomedans of the Deccan?—Yours, etc.,

D. A. JANVEKAR,
Chairman.

Bijapur, Oct. 10.

BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING CO. LD

The following are extracts from the Directors' Report of the above Co. submitted at the third ordinary general meeting of shareholders on the 6th instant:—

"Your Directors beg to submit their Third Report of the working of the Company together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1923 for adoption.

It will be observed that this year's working of your Mill has resulted in a nett profit of Rs. 5,16,9-4-13-2 to which the amount of Rs. 2,000-8-4 being the balance brought forward from last year's account added, makes up a total Profit of Rs. 5,18,985-5-6.

Your Directors now beg to recommend the appropriations as under of the Profit amount with your approval.

To Depreciation of Machinery Fund Rs. 1,27,100-0-0; To Depreciation of Building Fund Rs. 13,450-0-0; To Depreciation of Furniture Fund Rs. 1,000-0-0; To Bonus to staff Rs. 10,000-0-0; To Reserve Fund Rs. 95,000-0-0; To Payment of Dividend at Rs. 12 per share of Rs. 150 and at Rs. 20 per share of Rs. 250 fully paid up Rs. 2,72,000-0-0; To Carry forward Rs. 435-5-6; Total Rs. 5,18,985-5-6.

Looking to the position of the Company it is not expected to call the balance of uncalled Capital of the Company in the near future. Two new Calender Machines one of 7 Bowl and one of 3 Bowl ordered from England have arrived and are working now. The Mill Buildings and Machinery are insured for Rs. 36,60,000 and cotton, yarn and cloth and stores godowns and Bungalows and chawls are seperately insured. Your Profit and fixed charges have been insured for Rs. 2,00,000."

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

ATTITUDE OF PANCHMAHAL OFFICIALS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following in your valued columns and oblige?

As a candidate for the election of the Bombay Legislative Council, I am touring in my district addressing meetings and holding conversations regarding my candidature method of election and voters independent right of vote. I think it is the first and foremost duty of every candidate to educate his electorate. There are nearly two hundred voters in the Police lines of the non-Mahomedan constituency. As they are my voters I wanted to address them on Council election. I wrote to the District Superintendent of Police to allow me to address the Police Lines. I reproduce below the copy of the correspondence that passed between the D. S. P. and myself.

My letter to the D. S. of Police Godhra.—

GODHRA, Oct. 23.

To,

The District Superintendent of Police
Panch Mahals,
Godhra.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that I am a candidate for the election of the Bombay Legislative Council which is to be held on the 1st of November 1923. On behalf of the Panch Mahals non-Mahomedan constituency I have begun election campaign in the district and am addressing meetings of my constituency. In Godhra city there are nearly two hundred voters of non-Mahomedan constituency in the Police Lines. I think it my duty to address them and put before them my views regarding my candidature. I understand it is the wish of the Government that the Council candidates should educate their voters and explain their independent right of vote to them.

I, therefore, wish to request you to allow me to address a meeting of the non-Mahomedan voters of the Police Lines on purely Council question.

Awaiting an early reply.—Yours etc.,

(Sd.) W. S. MUKADAM.

THE D. S. P.'S REPLY.

No. 555 of 8-10-1923.

From,

The District Superintendent of Police
Panch Mahals.

To,

Mr. W. S. Mukadam
Godhra.

Sir,—With reference to your letter dated the 4th instant I am to inform you that I regret no political meeting can be allowed in the Police Lines.—Yours etc.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE
For District Superintendent of Police
Panch Mahals.

SECOND LETTER TO THE D. S. POLICE GODHRA.

GODHRA, Oct. 11.

To,

The District Superintendent of Police
Panch Mahals, Godhra.

Sir,—With reference to your letter no 555 of 8-10-23 I have to state with regret that my letter is misconstrued. I have not written to you to allow me to convene a political meeting in the Police Lines. The object of the Government I understand is to educate the electorate and the candidates are in duty bound to do it. I am a candidate and it is my right to educate my constituency so far as the Council election is concerned. I think it will be sheer injustice if any officialdom stands between the voters and the candidates. I wish to explain them the method of voting, their independent right of vote and my candidature. Please to reconsider the question. Awaiting your reply.—Yours etc.

(Sd.) W. S. MUKADAM.

The letters speak for themselves.—Yours etc.

W. S. MUKADAM.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—How is the liquidation of this Bank going on? In the midst of more exciting and important events—the iniquitous Kenya decision, the momentous session of the Congress, the permissive resolution and the consequent electioneering campaign, and the Address controversy, our mind was diverted for many weeks. And it is but time, that we should know, how the liquidation is proceeding. May we know the following?

(1) Where is the Director, who last year assured the shareholders and incidentally the Creditors, that "all was well"?

(2) What has been done with the London Agents, who owe the Bank a large sum of money?

(3) Where are those officers of the Bank, who are responsible for huge leakages? How have they been dealt with?

(4) What has been done to those officers, who indulged in silver speculation, when the Bank's position was weak?

(5) What is that Committee of Four doing? Will not Mr. Billimoria or Mr. Gazdar enlighten us on these points?

(6) We have the assurance of Sir Bernard Hunter, that the responsible parties will be positively brought to book. Will he tell us, what has been done so far? Silence on such matters does not inspire confidence, Sir Bernard.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank, of India as on 5th October 1923.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	4,35,00,000
Public Deposits	1,194 05,000
Other Deposits	80,84,28,000
Loans against securities per contra	15,00,000
Sundries	1,02,12,000
Rupees	1,03,92,93,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	11,49,31,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,28,84,000
Loans	14,38,23,000
Cash Credits	31,85,75,000
Inland Bills discounted and purchased	4,41,69,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	21,29,000
Dead Stock	2,43,76,000
Sundries	51,90,000
Balances with other Banks	7,22,000
	68,89 0 ,000
Cash	37,24,84,000
Rupees	1,03,92,93,000

MILITARY PENSIONS.

CONDITIONS OF FORFEITURE.

THREAT AGAINST PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

The Government of India in the course of a circular letter to all the local Governments and administrations have reaffirmed in an amplified form their policy and procedure in regard to the forfeiture of military pensions and other military awards on political grounds. They point out that adequate use should be made in the present circumstances of the instructions dealing with the cases in which liability to forfeit pension is incurred without the pensioner having been actually convicted of the offence connoting disaffection or disloyalty. But the Government of India grant authority to the District Commanders to restore the pensions from such date as is considered desirable in cases where the Local Government and the District Commanders are satisfied on a guarantee of future good behaviour having ben given. In the cases where the pensioner has been convicted of disaffection or disloyalty he would automatically forfeit the pension from the date of the arrest and the forfeiture would continue during the period of imprisonment and thereafter, unless and until orders specifically directing the restoration of pension were obtained by the pensioner on an application to the civil authorities. The Local Government would consult the District Commander regarding the pensioner's assurance of future loyalty and good behaviour. These orders would apply to every form of military pension except the family pensions and would extend to the assignment of land revenue and cash jagirs granted as rewards for military service. But in cases where land grant is affected the grantee will be given severe warning before penal action is taken and opportunity will be afforded to mend his ways. But the Local Government acting in consultation with the District Commander, will resume the extreme penalty without warning in cases, as they think it necessary. The Local Government may, in consultation with the District Commander, restore the grant in cases where it has been forfeited temporarily.

In cases of land grants also the Government of India desire that full use should be made of the powers concerned. It would be intolerable from every point of view and particularly with regard to the loyal serving soldiers and loyal military pensioners that individuals who hold gifts of land on condition of loyal behaviour and active support of Government should continue to enjoy those gifts where they have obviously ceased to honour the condition in letter or in spirit.

THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS, KARLA

(Founded by Sir BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA in 1912).

RE-OPENS AS USUAL on THE 1ST OF OCT. 1923.

Excellent results. The only Home for consumptives to end their sufferings and to bask in the sunshine of health.

NO ADVANCED CASES SHALL BE ADMITTED.

Application forms can be had from:
THE HON. SECRETARIES
The Hindu Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, Karla.
Sir Balchandra' Bungalow, Girgaon, Bombay.

Huschke's Cologne Water

NOT GENUINE WITHOUT THREE STARS & No. 4711 ON EVERY LABEL.
Sole Distributors,
PATELL LIMITED.
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ADVANCE MOTOR CO
QUALITY—SERVICE—PRICE
BOMBAY
for
DEPENDABLE AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

HAIR BEAUTY

A pleasant, refreshing Tonic for the Hair of Women and Children.

FRENCH

REGINA HAIR OIL

an excellent toilet preparation for those who desire to give their Hair careful attention and treatment. When the Hair begins to get thin or fall

(ASSORTED PERFUMED)

REGINA HAIR OIL is needed.

It tends to cleanse the Scalp of dandruff to check the falling out of the Hair and to stimulate the growth of new hair. Keeps the Hair soft, smooth and lustrous, and exerts a beneficial influence on disorders of the scalp.

M. T. MADON & Co., (Corner Shop)
Crawford Market
BOMBAY.

Renew Your STRENGTH and VIGOUR—to both BODY and MIND by taking

Dr. (ADAM'S) BRAIN & NERVE TONIC PILLS

Speedy Cure for NERVOUS and FUNCTIONAL DEBILITY, PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, ANÆMIA, LOSS of MEMORY BRAIN FAG, LOW SPIRITS, CONFUSION of IDEAS, LOSS of VIGOUR, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, MUSCULAR and LOCAL WEAKNESS, PALPITATION, NEURASTHENIA, PREMATURE DECAY, SLEEPLESSNESS and all other NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ—excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-8-0 per bot.

Dr. ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, INTERMITTENT AND ALL SORTS OF FEVERS.

Sold by all well-known Chemists or M. T. MADON & Co. Crawford Market, (Corner shop.) BOMBAY. Phone No. 2823.
Add. "THOUGHTS".

BEAUTY HINTS.

Wash the Skin with good Skinsoap and warm water, dry thoroughly and apply the

PEROXIDE

REGINA FACE CREAM

with gentle massage. Every woman should know that "Regina Peroxide Cream" is a natural

BEAUTIFIER.

It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of NON-GREASY TYPE.

It is a mild and soothing emollient for toning up the skin, keeping it smooth and free from blemish.

The Cream imparts to the complexion those desirable qualities so much sought by women of refinement, making the Skin clear, smooth and beautiful. It is highly recommended for sallowness, Roughness of the Skins, Pimples, freckles, etc.

Can be had only from:
CRAWFORD MARKET (Corner Shop)
M. T. MADON & CO., Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 6.)

Hand Spoke	–	–	29 1/2
Corrugated sheets	£	19 net	F.O.B.
GAS BLOCK	–	–	202 1/2

BRASS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	67 8 0
Brass	1/	66 4 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2	66 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct 12

	per md.	Rs. a. p
Copper English	3 1/4	75 8 0
Copper	1/	75 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	75 8 0
Copper American	1 1/2	76 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	76 8 0
Copper	2/	76 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars	–	72 0 0
Peach Teka Joint		28 0 0
Copper English Bars		81 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klas		58 0 0
Lead Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		65 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		75 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1/4		76 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION.

Bombay, Oct, 12

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 13 6
Gurrimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 12 6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 12 3
David	No. 10 1/2	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 11 9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 12 0
Sattara	No. 12 1/4	0 12 9
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 10 0
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40/1	1 10 3
Japan	No. 42/2	1 9 9
Japan	No. 20	1 0 6
Japan	No. 32	1 7 3
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0 15 6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct 12.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th Oct. 1923.

Cotton	873	Bs
Wheat	4,407	Qrs
Linseed	9.933	"
Rapeseed etc.	5,324	"
Hagellyseed	3	"
Poppyseed	814	"
Groundnuts	3.371	"
Castorseed	10.541	"
Rice	1,184	"
Myrabollams	1,035	"
Cottonseed	4,208	"
Mowrassed	188	"
Gum	1,550	"
Juwar	913	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	1,344	"
Bajri	918	"
Coal	624	Tons.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, October 12.

	Rs. a. p
Khanu—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 0
Elphinstone	1 0 3
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 6 0
Century per lb.	1 5 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 3
Textile per lb.	1 5 6
Phoenix "	1 5 6
Pearl "	1 5 3
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 4 6
Elphinstone (Batti) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 5 3
Longcloth (Light weights) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 6
Longcloth x quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 6 3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 5 9
Pearl per lb.	–
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
Bombay Cotton	1 3 0
Pahelwan	1 3 3
Hearth Brand	1 3 0
Baltis:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 4 6
Grey Drill, Century:—	
No. 1125 per piece	–
No. 128 1/2 per piece	–
Shootoos 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 6 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 0
Shootoos 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 0
Shook Shirting Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece	6 5 0
Phoenix per piece	0 4 6
Swan Finlay per piece	0 4 0
Hindustan per piece	6 12 0
Check 5 1/2lb. Grey Drills:—	
Pearl per piece	7 0 0
Bleached Check—	
Textile Per Piece	–
Kasturchand Per Piece	7 12 0
Bombay United Per Piece	7 8 0
Black Check 5lb:—	
Textile Per Piece	9 2 0
E. D. Racheal "	6 12 0
Pearl	11 8 0
Hindustan	11 10 0

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

There has been considerable animation and activity in the demand of Cotton Healds and Cotton Bandings. The local prices have shown an upwards trend as a result of higher intending values from Home and also due to the fact that the cotton market has gathered immense strength. Manufacturers of Healds have quoted 25d and some have quoted even 27d. for 15/40s yarn stuff. Bandings rim scroll and card have been rather scarce in the market and the sterling values C.I.F.C.I. Bombay kept firm at 17d per lb. Ropes too in sympathy with bandings have kept firm.

Reeds have been easier this week the local rate being Rs. 0/4/0 or even less for larger lots. The latest cable quotation per 100 dents have been 3 1/8d. Elastic Healds kept quiet at Rs. 25. Wire Healds changed hands at Rs. 4 per 1000.

Among Bobbins, there has been no improvement in the tone which has continued to be dull without any life. The mills have been practically consuming English Bobbins, as a result of which Japanese have witnessed quite an insignificant demand. Rovings and Slubbings changed hands on a limited scale at Rs 23 and Rs. 21 respectively. Conical pirns form the only exception which have a booming demand and the stock holders demand nearly Rs. 8 as there are very limited stocks available.

The general tone of the market is quite optimistic as it stands now, for the simple reason that the large accumulated stocks of piece-goods bales have been practically consumed and the looms are working in full swing thus averting every apprehension of a general strike of the mill-operatives in case their wages are reduced. The quotations (prices in sterling are C.I.F. Bombay):—

Healds Rs. 1/14/0 (25d.)
Tubular Bandings 3s. Rs. 2/2/0 (29d.)
Rim-scroll " Rs. 1/3/0 (17d.)
Sizing flannel Rs. 4/8/0 (72" twill)
Clearer Cloth 22 Rs. 5/2/0
Emery fillet Rs. 0/3/0
Slubbing Bobbins Rs. 55/ (English)
Conical pirn 5" var Rs. 8/8/0 (Japan)
Reeds Rs. 0/4/0 (3 1/8d.)
Spindle bandings Rs. 1/5/0 (18d.)
Elastic Healds Rs. 25 (27/)
Roller Cloth 16 Rs. 8/8/0
Ropes 3 ply Rs. 2/2/0 (25d.)
Cylinder Fillet Rs. 0/12/0
Roving Bobbins Rs. 38 (English)
Ring Bobbins 5" Rs. 9/8/0 (Japan)

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Heavy chemicals for textile industry have shown appreciable improvement both in demand and prices. Chloride of Zinc and Magnesium have seen a rapid change—the prices showing considerable imiation in price. Buyers have been rather keen and sellers have asked for Rs. 25 and Rs. 3 for Zinc and Magnesium respectively. Bichromate potash, Acetate lead, Aniline salt, Epsom salt and Strontium Nitrate form the important chemicals which have been firm this week. Sulphide of soda has been again quiet—though signs of improvement were in evidence. Hydro sulphide soda on the other hand has heavily sagged the prices suddenly going down with a crash. There are no buyers for English Hydrosulphide even at Rs. 2. German B.A.S.F. is quoted at Rs. 2/4/0 though this too will be affected with the fall in price of English stuff.

Farina Dutch has seen activity, the consumers buying at Rs. 14/12/0 for superior quality. Sago flour, in sympathy with other sizing stanches kept steady at Rs. 13/4/0 per cwt. Maize starch is rather scarce and is quoted at Rs. 15/12/0 per cwt. Dextrine is quiet at Rs. 18 for white quality. The quotations are:—

Chloride Zinc Rs. 25/ (£26/)
Magnesium Sulphate Rs. 3/8/0 (£3/4/0)
Blue Vitirol Rs. 32/8/0 (£23/10/0)
Salt Antimony Rs. 0/12/0 (£70/)
Sodium Sulphide 62 per cent Rs. 15/4/0 (£15/10/0)
Alum Chrome Rs. 25/ (£26/10/0)
Litharge Flake Rs. 38 (£37)
Acid Tannic Rs. 1/12/0
Farina Dutch Rs. 14/12/0 (£15/5/0)
Pottasium Bichromate Rs. 48/ (5½d)
Sodium Silicate Rs. 11/ (£9/)
Nitrate Strontium Rs. 1/4/0
Pottasium Chlorate Rs. 0/3/0 (£24/5/0)
Acetate Lead Rs. 55/ (£44)
Sodium Hydrosulphide Rs. 1/13/0
Sulphate Iron Rs. 5/ (£4/15/0)
Red Lead Rs. 36/ (£36/10/0)
Soda Caustic 76 per cent Rs. 19/
Chloride Magnesium Rs. 3 (£3)
Ammonium Liquor Rs. 0/14/0
Bleaching powder Rs. 15/4/0
Sago flour Rs. 13/4/0
Sodium Bichromate Rs. 38/ (4½d.)
Pottasium Prussiate Rs. 1/8/0
Soda Hyposulphide Rs. 16/
Zinc Dust Rs. 45/ (£46)

COLOURS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

The fluctuations in Alizarine were indeed great and good deal of speculation takes place. In the beginning of the week the prices were easy and business passed at Rs. 110 per cwt; however in the middle of the week there was found a great activity and the prices rose to Rs. 150 per cwt. Again the prices are declining and to-day they are steady at Rs. per cwt. Congo Red, Benzo Purpurine and Delta Purpurine were quiet. Megenta Crystals reports good business at Rs. 6/7 per lb. Fast Red had good inquiries but limited business passed at Rs. 5/8/0 per lb. Indenthrine Blue R. S. paste was active. The quotations are as under.

Alizarine 20 per cent Cow. Rs. 120/125 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger Rs. 125 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent I. P. Rs. 115/ per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 3 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 4/ per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 6/7 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 5/8/0 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 4/ per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 5/ per lb.
Sizing Blue Rs. 12/ per lb.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Oct. 12.

MONEY.

Monetary conditions remain easy with money at call available at about 2 per cent. The short deposit rate for the two and four months period is unchanged round 3 to 3½ per cent. The cash balance at the Imperial Bank of India is less this week by Rs. 214.84 lacs. mainly due to Government withdrawals.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show a decrease of Rs. 375 lacs, while the other deposits have increased by Rs. 194.98 lacs. The cash balance now stands at Rs. 37,24,84,000, the percentage being 39.64 as compared with 41.18 of last week. The Bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent.

There has been a progressive weakening in the gilt-edged market and prices of securities have shown further decline on the week. The market is characterised by continued selling on the part of week holders who exhibit nervousness in view of the expected hardening of money rates in the near future. 3½ per cent Government Paper has declined from Rs. 65 to Rs. 64/2. 5 per cent Bonds due 1933 are quoted at about Rs. 97/3; 1945-55 about Rs. 96/4. 5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 were quoted about Rs. 103/- and 1928 about Rs. 104/7. 6 per cent Bonds due 1926 and 1927 were quoted at about Rs. 101/13 and Rs. 102 respectively, 1930 was quoted about Rs. 103/4 and 1932 about Rs 104/6. 6½ per cent Bombay Development loan was quoted at Rs. 107/14.

EXCHANGE.

With more bills showing from Calcutta, sterling Exchange was firmer in the current week with the rate for T.T. on London improving from 1s. 4-7/32d. to 1s. 4-3/8d. Yesterday, however, there was a somewhat easier feeling in the market in anticipation of reduced export business during the forthcoming Poojah holidays in Calcutta. On the week there was a rise of nearly 1/8 d. and at the close the undertone of the market is healthy. The enquiry for bullion imports has been on a moderate sale.

American exchange on London opened round dol. 4.55-5/8 d. declined to dol. 4.55, reacted to dol. 4.55½ and closes again at dol. 4.55-1/16 The week has witnessed a certain recovery in the principal Continental exchanges. French francs improved from 77.80 to 74.70, the Belgian franc from 92.50 to 87.80 and the Italian lira from 102 to 100. The German mark has during the course of the week fallen again from the quotation of 2100 millions to 22,000 millions to the pound sterling.

We give below the result of the last sale of Council Bills by the Secretary of State for Rs. 50 Lacs:—Total amount of tenders applied for was Rs 3870 lacs. Tenders were accepted as follows:— (1) Bills and Deferreds at 1s. 4-11/32d. Rs. 50 Lacs. (b) Immediates—Nil. Rs. 50 Lacs will be offered for sale next week.

GOLD.

As the result of the firmer movement in sterling exchange, gold was a weak market with a fall in prices of about 3 annas per tola. At the close, however, there was on improvement of an anna per tola. In London the price of the metal declined from 90s. 7d to 90s. 4d but subsequently improved and closes at 90s. 6d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 25/3/6 and Rs. 25/0/3 for ready, Rs. 25/3/6 and Rs. 25/0/3 for 24th October settlement and Rs. 25/3/9 and Rs. 25/0/3 for 23rd November settlement. The sovereign rate also declined from Rs. 15/15 to Rs. 15/13/6 for ready and Rs. 15/3 to Rs 15/14/- for forward. In spite of the decline in the rates, the off-take has not improved materially and averages now about some 12,000 tolas a day, the stock being estimated at about 3 lacs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £ 1,07,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £2,94,500. This week's shipments is expected to be for about £70,000 The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 59,45,477 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The week has been eventful in the local silver market. The corner developments referred to in our previous report came to a head. It had been contended by the bull party that last Thursday was the due date for auction. The Board of the Bullion Exchange, however, in accordance with rules of the Association, decided that the settlement should be held on the Friday. On the latter day, the S.S. "Caledonia" brought 2,000 bars; but as the bulls opposed auction that day and the bears had failed to notify in due time, no auction of these bars was actually held. By an amicable arrangement the rate was eventually fixed at Rs. 81/8, and on this rate the transactions were based and the tension in the market subsided.

In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 31½d. and 31-3/8d. for ready and 31-3/16d. and 31d. for forward. As much as 1/4d premium per Oz. standard had to be paid by India for silver for shipment by this mail from London as this week's steamer is the last one to arrive in Bombay for the end of October settlement. As there have been heavy double option transactions for the approaching settlement this also promises to be of a notable nature. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London decline from 3s. 1-3/16d. to 3s. 0-3/4d.

In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 80 and Rs. 79/4 for ready, Rs. 79/13 and Rs. 79/8 for 30th October settlement and Rs. 78/12 and Rs. 78/1 for 28th November settlement. The off-take averages about 290 bars a day, but this figure has been somewhat inflated by despatches to up-country resulting from the recent speculative activity. The stock is estimated at about 8,000 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £ 90,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £2,94,500. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 2234 bars and Rs. 12,714 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £500,000.

SHARES.

The market was open for only two days during the week under review. Prices of cotton mill shares are somewhat weaker. A fair amount of business has been passing and at the close the rates are steady at the lower levels. The following are the fluctuations in the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 938/12-980; Century Rs. 402/8-477/8; Central India Rs. 537/8-532/8; Crescent Rs. 280-276/4; Kohinoor Rs. 1,540-1675; New Great Rs. 535-530; Shapurji Rs. 226/4; Simplex Rs. 380-362/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 521/4.

In the miscellaneous section there has been little business passing and the rates are unchanged at the former level. Alcocks were quoted at about Rs. 300; Bombay Burmas Rs. 360; Bombay Trams Rs. 95 and Tata Defereds Rs. 105/-. Among Cement shares, Bundi cements were quoted at Rs. 10/4, Katni Ordinary Rs. 110 with deferreds at Rs. 385 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 32/8 Railway shares were steady throughout the week. Ahmedabad Prantij quoting Rs. 780, Central Provinces Rs. 100, Gujerat Rs. 82, Sindh Light Rs. 140 and Tapti-Valley Rs. 610.

Bank shares were steady. Imperial Banks remaining round Rs. 1395 with Contributories around Rs. 348/12. Bank of India shares were quoted at Rs. 80 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 26/12.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the American markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a meagre change in Liverpool and moderate decline in New York as compared with last week. The market declined early on general long liquidation and straddle and hedge selling. Later the prices improved on trade and Commission Houses buying and shorts covering.

Although first few days of the week indicated a slackening from the level of prices ruling when last we wrote, the market developed strength and values towards the close regained ground. The American market still shows considerable strength and will for the most part continue to do so, which is equivalent to saying that in our opinion we have not yet experienced the top of the market. There is no doubt that we shall see occasional setbacks from to-day's level, but barring unforeseen circumstances resulting from outside sources everything at the present juncture points to any such decline, if materialises, proving to be of only a temporary nature. The immediate future is somewhat hard to guage as the position generally is an unsettled one, with irregular fluctuations, but a good undertone mainly prevailing. It is difficult to see where such decline is to come from, but at the same time considerable caution is necessary at the existing level of prices.

Although we fully realise that the situation is stronger and more critical from the supply point of view than it was even in the last season it induces us to believe that whatever the final outturn may be, we shall for the next few weeks experience some difficulty in the advancing maintaining in face of a more free movement of the crop. The weather during the week has been reported somewhat favourable and prospects for the coming crop seem to be improving to some extent.

The political situation is still a disturbing factor which hampers the development and expansion of trade and a settlement over the outstanding disputes is eagerly sought for.

The demand for spot cotton has been satisfactory during the week and a substantial business has been reported. On the other hand trade reports from Manchester are less favourable than those stated in our last week's circular.

Judging by the present situation we think it would be wise for operators to watch developments for the time being with a view to taking advantage of only substantial reaction that may occur in order to enter the "Bull" side of the market once again.

With regard to the local market we hold no strong views either way in the near future. The position of cotton is undoubtedly very bullish but it will take a little time for the strength to manifest itself and we can see no reason to alter our opinion that ultimately higher prices will be ruling here. In the circumstances we would recommend our friends to be prepared for making purchases on substantial declines. In the Ready market, there has been fair buying by European and Japanese Exporters with the result that stocks are being gradually consumed.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

Liverpool October ..... 16.10 ... mfwyp

	Last week	This week.
Liverpool Oct'ober	16.10	16.12 plus 2
" January	15.52	15.52 unchgd
" March	15.31	15.30 "
" May	15.09	15.10 plus 1
New York October	28.70	28.52 " 18
" January	27.93	27.45 " 18
" March	27.91	27.50 " 41
" May	27.93	27.52 " 41

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 5th instant at Rs. 517 selling by Marwari Shroffs and Commission Houses caused a decline and the market gave way to Rs 510. Going up to Rs. 512 the prices again declined to Rs. 508 on selling by jobbers. On the 6th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 499 easier owing to a sharp decline in New York futures and gradually advanced to Rs. 505 on free buying by Japanese and Commission Houses and short covering. On the 8th instant the market opened at Rs. 504. At this level Bull operators were buyers and the prices advanced to Rs. 507. Later a well-known Indore operator bought heavily which caused the values to jump up to Rs. 511. But the market again gave way to Rs. 508 on selling by Marwari jobbers. On buying by Commission Houses the prices improved to Rs. 511 but again gave way to Rs. 507 on selling by jobbers. On the 9th instant the Bazar opened easier at Rs 499. Offices and Commission Houses bought and the prices advanced to Rs. 500½. At this level a well-known Indore operator was seller and the market went down to Rs. 497½. On the 10th instant the market opened as Rs. 502 and gradually advanced to Rs 506½. Selling by Shroffs caused a setback and the market touched Rs. 503½ but again improved to Rs. 506½ on buying by Commission Houses and jobbers. On the 11th instant in sympathy with the sharp advance in America the market opened at Rs. 511 and gradually declined to Rs. 508 on selling by jobbers and one Japan House and after fluctuating closed on the same day at Rs. 503.

Fine Oomra December/January opened on the 5th instant at Rs. 466 and gradually gave way to Rs. 455 on selling by Offices and jobbers. From this level the market improved to Rs. 466 again on buying by Marwari Shroffs and Bull operators. Again the prices gave way to Rs. 453½ on selling by Offices and a well-known Indore operator. From this level the market improved to Rs. 463½ on Bull operators buying. On the 11th instant owing to a sharp advance in New York futures the Bazar opened strong at Rs. 468 and gradually gave way to Rs. 461 in sympathy with the decline in Broach and in selling by one Japan House and after fluctuating closed at Rs. 457½ on the same day. F. G. Bengal December January opened on the 5th instant at Rs. 402 and closed on the 11th instant at Rs. 397 the highest being Rs. 407 and the lowest Rs. 395.

PIECE-GOODS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Less business has been passing in the cloth market than in the previous week. The retail demand is satisfactory, but the wholesale enquiry has not been in evidence. During the recent activity a fair amount of woollen goods as well as coloured cloths have moved off to Punjab and other consuming centres, but the demand has now subsided and it has been found difficult to effect sales. The light stocks held here in the Port Trust Warehouses had given hopes of an improvement in the bazaar, but some steamers have arrived with fresh goods and several more are on the way, and as the demand is not brisk, this will mean accumulation of stocks at a time, when dealers are anxious to reduce their holdings before the Devali. Dengue and malaria are said to be raging in Cawnpore and other cities in an epidemic form, which is also an handicap to business. Sixty villages have been affected with floods in the Lucknow district, thirty-five of which have been washed away. Though cotton is easier and the rate of exchange favourable to the merchants, transactions have been very difficult to arrange. The general opinion in Manchester seems to be that high prices of cloth have come to stay, as the statistical position of cotton is believed to be very strong. But it appears that the manufacturers are waiting for orders from Calcutta for the "Durga Puja" and from Bombay for the "Devali", and when these will not turn out to be satisfactory, prices are bound to decline. A conference attended by a very important organization of employers and operatives of the cotton trade was held to consider if means could be adopted to remedy the present crisis in the cotton trade and the meeting has passed a resolution favouring further meetings of masters and men.

Grey Shirtings of Manchester-make have been dull and quiet. 45 inches standard Red End Grey Shirtings which were bought some four months back at Rs. 14-4 net have been sold at Rs. 14-4 bazaar rate less 3½ per cent. discount, which means a loss of eight annas per piece in the price and a further deficit of about five annas per piece in interest. Such is the state of the Manchester Grey cloth market in face of the competition of local mill cloths. Grey Drills and Jaconets have not shown any change. White Shirtings have remained steady. 50 inches by 20 yards White Mulls of the value of Rs. 8-10 per piece have been in better request. White Nainsooks have not attracted much attention.

Local mill cloths have remained steady. The wholesale as well as the retail demand has been satisfactory, but individual sales in large lines have not been heard of during the week. However a fairly healthy undertone has prevailed and if the merchants wisely refrain from increasing the prices, the offtake will be encouraging.

It is gratifying to note that the Hon. Mr. Innes in his frank statement of India's position, with regard to Imperial preference, before the Imperial Economic Conference, said that "as far as India is concerned I am not able to commit the Government to the principle of preference. I have already said that even without preference British goods hold a larger share of India's large import trade and that India is by far Britain's best customer. The Government of India must continue to reserve freedom of action." He pointed out that the case of India was a special one, the governing factors of which were that (1) the revenue from import duties formed a large part of the country's finances, which they could ill-afford to sacrifice by reducing the import duties in favour of Empire countries, (2) considering the circumstances of India, the general level of duty was high, and if it be raised still higher against foreign countries the law of diminishing returns might be set in motion apart from the interests of the poor consumers in India, which need special attention, (3) India was at present in a state of transition, which was a difficult and delicate stage, and (4) lastly the public opinion was unfavourable to any other course, it being a fact that Indian opinion was much exercised on the question of the position of Indians in certain Crown Colonies and Dominions, and the political tension made it unadvisable to force the issue. The indignation which India felt on the question of Kenya was also voiced in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, when a resolution moved by Mr. V. J. Patel recommending the boycott of British goods was considered. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in seconding the resolution said that the weapon of boycott had been given to them by the forefathers of Englishmen, who 150 years ago boycotted British tea and threw it in Boston Harbour.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins. yds.	Rs a. p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39 ×37 1/2/8	12 12 0
" 100,000	45 × "	14 4 0
" No. 33,000	45 × "	14 0 0
" " 2800..	37 × "	12 0 0
Graham's No. 2730	39 × "	12 12 0
" No. 2750	45 × "	14 4 0
" Yellow Horse	43 ×39	–
" No. 2310	44 ×38 1/2	–
Dewhursts BBB	38 ×38 1/2	20 8 0
" BB	38 ×38 1/2	18 0 0
" Rupee No. 5	38 ×38 1/2	16 0 0
Ritchie's No. 510	39 ×37 1/2/38	12 12 0
" No. 4462	41 × "	14 0 0
Lyon's Shunker	39 × "	12 12 0
Fleming's 1904/1908	45,48,51 ×38 Avg.	18 8 0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29 ×40 Net	–
Ralli's Musjid No. 625	26 ×40 "	–
Mitsui's Elephant	29 ×40 Net	12 12 0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45 ×22	7 10 0
" " 18	40 ×22	–
" " 138	40 ×22	6 4 0
" " 636	44 ×22	7 4 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32 ×42	24 9 0
H.B.T C. 40000	36 ×40	28 0 0
Ralli's No. 9889	33 ×40	17 0 0
Forbes' K. B. 100	33 ×40	–

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 8	41 ×19	8 0 0
" No. 60	46 ×19	8 12 0
" No. 600	51 ×19	9 8 0
" No. 600	56 ×19	10 4 0
" No. 88	68 ×20	7 6 0
" No. 1270	27 ×18	3 12 0
" No. 818	39 ×20	7 9 0
" No. 1440	36 ×20	9 10 0
" No. 3362	42 ×20	–
" No. 2755	42 ×20	–
" No. 1703	52 ×20 Net	15 0 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27 ×18	3 12 0
" No. 113	37 ×18	4 6 0
" No. 228	42 ×18	4 14 0
" No. 339	47 ×18	5 6 0
" 1K/4K 38",43",48",53 ×18 Avg.		–
" No. 95	68 ×20	7 4 0
" No. 86906	40 ×18	8 12 0
" No. 86999	"	6 4 0
" No. 775	40 ×18	6 0 0
" No. 875	45 ×18	6 8 0
" No. 975	50 ×18	7 0 0
" No. 615	"	6 12 0
Graham's Baloon	58 ×20	–
Greaves No. 5060	27 ×18	3 6 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27 ×18	4 9 0
" No. 61/81	"	–
" No. 1850	"	3 12 0
" No. 1900	"	3 14 0
" No. 2600	"	4 0 0
" No. 21021	"	4 2 0
" No. 39620 T.B.	38 ×22	5 14 0
Graham's Nos. 86/8888	28 ×18	5 6 0
" 95930/97970	"	–
" Saraswati 33 ×18	"	–
" Tipoo W/WWW	34 ×18	6 8 0
" No. 50000	"	7 0 0
" No. 33340/33350/33360	"	–
Lyon's No. 4645/5656/6767 26 ×18		4 8 0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	"	4 8 0
" No. 8000 T.B.	33 ×22	–
Ritchie's Nos. 3600/4510/3520 26 ×18		–
S. W. & Co.'s Nos. 3800/3820 "Motor Car"	"	4 6 0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey Goods and four per cent on White Goods

YARN.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

The situation remains more or less the same since our last report, and although the prices have remained nominally steady, due to strong position of the Raw material, our market is lifeless and uninteresting in absence of any transactions of importance. Demand is slack and does not show any improvement and consequently the offtake is very poor. Turnover is small and not at all satisfactory in view of the large stocks of Yarns lying unsold with some of our Mills. The dealers and consumers however have no stocks, and as they have no confidence in the present prices, they are buying hand to mouth.

English Yarns show no change, and quotations from Manchester being very high and unworkable, business reported is negligible. A few sales have been effected from stock at unremunerative rates and some of the qualities are very scarce.

Japanese Yarns show bitter sales from stock as well as for near deliveries. Fresh forward business booked in not large as the prices offered are little higher, but in all probabilities the Import Houses will book some orders at dealers rates, as some of them are eager to book fresh orders.

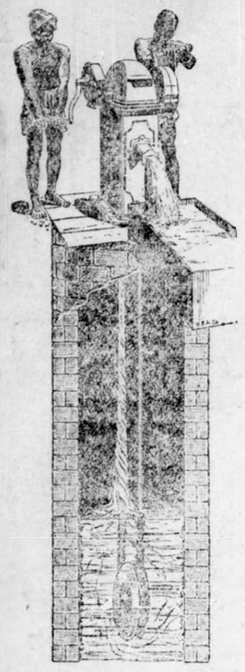
Indian Mills are holding fast as before, and owing to strong Cotton they are quite unwilling to offer at lower limits. Dealers have no confidence in these rates, nor are they willing to commit themselves without full caution. They are also waiting for the good demand from consuming districts, without the signs of which they would not buy freely. China is not able to pay these high prices especially when exchange is getting unfavourable. Other big markets are also quiet and buy very sparingly.

The general tone is steady, and if Cotton continues strong there is no likelihood of any big change in prices.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

		Rs. A. P.
6 1/2s.		
	SECOND QUALITY.	
	Finlay	10 1 0
	Apollo	10 6 0
	Simplex	10 0 0
	Shapoorji	10 2 0
	Currimbhoy	10 0 0
6 1/2s.		
	FIRST QUALITY	
	Edward Sassoon	10 0 0
	Apollo	–
	David	10 0 0
8 1/2. s		
	FIRST QUALITY.	
	Jacob (Seven stars)	13 0 0
	Edward Sassoon	–
	Apollo	–
	Bradbury	11 0 0
10 1/2s.		
	Shapoorji	11 12 0
	Apollo	11 12 0
	Swadeshi	13 0 0
	Bradbury	12 2 0
	Asur Virji	12 0 0
	David (Floworman)	12 0 0
	David (Cockatoo)	–
	Indo China	11 12 0
12 1/2s		
	Elphinstone	12 12 0
	Currimbhoy	12 8 0
	China	12 8 0
	Moon	12 8 0
	Apollo	12 8 0
	Dawn	13 0 0
14 1/2s		
	Kilachand	13 4 0
	Apollo	13 0 0
	City	13 12 0
	Colaba Land	13

25% REDUCTION



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RAILWAY AUTOCRACY.

INTERFERENCE WITH RAILWAYMEN'S RIGHTS.

Mr. Manilal V. Kothari, Hon. Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Association, writes:—

The public are aware of a certain policy of repression recently adopted by Mr. Robinson, General Traffic Manager, with a view to crush strictly constitutional and legitimate activities of railwaymen in connection with the organisation of their Association. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Association is in existence for last three years. Under the guidance of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel it has all along worked with the best of intentions and on strictly legitimate lines. Officers who, in the beginning, were in any way hostile or suspicious have, in many cases, begun to think sympathetically of its earnest work—however little it may be in quantity—in the interests of the employees, the administration and the general public. The Association has scrupulously kept itself aloof from politics and has all along honestly attempted to avoid any kind of deadlock in the service. There are nearly 4,000 members on its roll. Not one man has so far been made to suffer on the ground of his membership of the Association. It may be noted that some European and Anglo-Indian members are amongst our best workers. Then why this repression all of a sudden? The answer is not far to seek.

Up to the end of 1922, the Association had enrolled only the clerical and the so-called *"menial staff"* on the line. In the beginning of this year, I sent my Assistant Secretary, Mr. B. N. Sandil, to enrol members from Grant Road District. Mr. Sandil enlisted many members from the clerical staff, as also from amongst block-signalmen, levermen, whom Mr. Robinson now condescends to call the uneducated staff instead of the menial staff. These block-signalmen and levermen were not organised at all till then. They form a very important service from Colaba to Virar. Mr. Robinson and Mr. Smith, D. T. S., Grant Road, profess great sympathy for these people, and, therefore, began to be very much perturbed over their joining the Association. They did all they could to prevent their organisation. I do not want to discuss the means that were reported to have been employed, but I would only say that they did not succeed, and block-signalmen and levermen joined the Association in fairly good number. A Sub-Committee of the Association was formed with Mr. Chhotubhai Desai as President and Mr. Balvantrai Desai as Secretary.

"A FRIENDLY WARNING."

While enrolment was going on, Mr. Chhotubhai Desai was ordered to see Mr. Robinson in his office. There, in the presence of Mr. Smith, Mr. Robinson gave the so-called "friendly warning" to Mr. Chhotubhai and asked him categorically not to mix with this particular uneducated staff. Mr. Chhotubhai respectfully stated that he had joined the Association, and in view of its constitutional character he considered it his duty to advise all those who had consulted him to join it. It may be stated here that the *"friendly warning"* was accompanied with a clear threat of dismissal of anyone who was reported to be *"mingling"* with this staff.

When I came to Bombay in the month of June, I wanted to meet the members of the Association, and I asked Messrs. Chhotubhai Desai and Balvantrai, office-bearers of the local Sub-Committee, to arrange meetings at two different places where the staff could conveniently attend, without prejudice to public service. One meeting was held at Andheri which was attended mostly by the clerical staff, and two meetings were held in the compound of the Grant Road railway chawls for the convenience of block-signalmen and levermen. At these meetings I spoke about the aims and objects of the Association, the work done and proposed to be done by it, the need of strict discipline and honesty in the performance of their duties and their supreme obligations towards the public. Mr. Smith, D. T. S., and all traffic inspectors were invited by Mr. Chhotubhai to attend the Grant Road Chawl meeting, but they did not attend, nor did they inform Mr. Chhotubhai about the objections they had to the meeting being held on the railway premises. On the third day after this last meeting, Mr. Robinson, by an urgent letter called upon Mr. Chhotubhai to explain *within 24 hours* why he had organised the meeting and thus disobeyed the Agent's orders and attempted to interfere with the relations that existed between the uneducated staff and their officers, and why his services should not be terminated. Mr. Chhotubhai submitted his explanation, but it did not satisfy Mr. Robinson who forthwith ordered Mr. Chhotubhai's discharge from service.

These are the bare facts of Mr. Chhotubhai's case and they do not require any comment from me.

ANOTHER DISMISSAL.

The second victim of Mr. Robinson's policy of repression is Mr. Mohanlal Patel, Chief Clerk, D. T. S., Bulsar. His only sin was that he attended a meeting convened by me at Bulsar. The D. T. S., Bulsar, reported the matter to the Headquarters with the result that after the usual ceremonial of asking for his explanation Mr. Mohanlal was discharged by the following order:—

"Mr. Mohanlal has defied these orders instead of seeing that they were obeyed. He deliberately disobeyed them and as Chief Clerk set an exceedingly bad example to others, who, in nature of their position, would naturally look to a man holding a position of a Chief Clerk for guidance. I consider Mr. Mohanlal's action is unpardonable. He should be advised that his services are no longer required. He should be relieved of his duties at once and given a month's pay in lieu of notice."

These two dismissals on the very face of them are arbitrary, unconstitutional and illegal. A volume of discontent has been created amongst the employees all over the line.

It is hoped however that Sir Henry Frieland, the Agent, who has just returned from England, will make sifting inquiry into this affair, and in fairness and justice order immediate re-instatement of Messrs. Chhotubhai and Mohanlal on the following among other grounds:—

GROUNDS FOR RE-INSTATEMENT.

(1) Meetings at Bombay and Bulsar were constitutional, and speeches delivered were in the interests of the employers, the employees and the general public.

(2) The railwaymen, educated as well as uneducated, have an indisputable right to organise themselves for their own welfare.

(3) The Agent's orders prohibit only meetings of a political nature on railway premises, and they do not apply at all to the harmless meetings of railwaymen held for the purposes of their organisation.

(4) During last three years, a number of meetings of railway employees, Indian and European, were addressed by Mr. Patel and myself, but never was any objection taken by the authorities.

(5) Both Messrs. Chhotubhai and Mohanlal have long records of good and honest service.

NEW ZEALAND AND INDIA.

FORMER'S ANTI-INDIAN POLICY

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires from Santiniketan in connection with the statements made in the letter addressed by the Minister in charge of Customs in New Zealand to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay asking for a partial relaxation of the Bombay Corporation's resolution of boycott of Colonial Insurance. This letter was laid on the table by the Municipal Commissioner in a recent Corporation debate:—

"The statement made to the Bombay Corporation concerning New Zealand needs immediate contradiction. Quite recently, after the war, a most violent anti-Indian propaganda was started in New Zealand. At that time I personally had very many letters which showed that white New Zealand policy was quite as strong as white australia propaganda. This white New Zealand agitation led to legislation which has practically prevented any Indian coming as a resident to that country. I believe only two were admitted last year. The Indian population in New Zealand is only seven hundred, yet now this country has been as ruthlessly shut out from Indians as Australia or British Columbia. I have watched the colour prejudice growing in the South Pacific during recent years and have now very little hope that any material improvement is possible. Every sign lately has been to the contrary: colour prejudice is rapidly increasing.'

The following extract from the report of the debate in question contains the New Zealand Minister's letter and the comments thereon during the discussion in the Corporation:—

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating that he had placed insurance for 2½ lakhs with two Companies registered in New Zealand, and that the Minister in charge of Custom in New Zealand had written him the following letter:

"I understand that you have explained to the Corporation that the treatment of His Majesty's Indian subjects by the Government of this Dominion is neither unjust nor humiliating; but that the Corporation has asked for an authoritative statement from this Government on the subject.

His Majesty's Indian subjects in this Dominion enjoy (with one exception) all the rights and privileges of citizenship without any distinction whatsoever.

After one year's residence, like other British Subjects, they acquire full political status entitling them to be registered as electors and to vote at the election of Members of Parliament. They have full access to our Courts and may sue or be sued. They may acquire, hold and dispose of land in the usual way. The sole privilege they do not have is any right to an Old Age Pension. That this Dominion should not assume an obligation to provide an Old Age Pension for Indians is I submit neither unjust nor humiliating.

In moving the above resolution Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta is reported to have referred to the visit of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri. It is proper therefore to quote from a speech made by the Right Honourable gentleman at a luncheon in his honour given by this Government. He said:—

"Our people here are not subject to any disabilities at all you are treating them already with justice and fairness and I have no complaint to make."

It is of course well known that Indians may not enter this Dominion without a permit. (See section 5, Immigration Restriction Act, 1920). But the provisions of that Act do not apply to Indians only but affect all other persons and classes of persons covered by the section. Moreover, these provisions are in accordance with the policy decided upon at the Imperial Conference, 1918. At that Conference the following resolution was agreed to:—

"It is an inherent function of the Government of the several communities of the British Commonwealth, including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restrictions on Immigration from any of the other communities."

The Commissioner, therefore, asked that the Companies might be excluded from the operation of the Corporation's resolution.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved that the Corporation did not approve of the exclusion of the New Zealand Insurance Company. He had thought that the Commissioner was a very busy officer who could find very little time to concern himself with such small things as the insurance in a Colonial Company because it was excluded from their patronage.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was his business in dealing with the Corporation to see that the principles of justice and equality were observed. He had told them already that they were wrong in passing a resolution excluding Colonial Companies. If New Zealand was treating Indians fairly then New Zealand was entitled, just as a matter of courtesy, to be excluded from their resolution. There was sense in boycotting a Colony which ill-treated Indians, but not New Zealand which was not treating them badly. He did not think it mattered the least if they did not give the business to that Company, but they should be fair. As for Old Age Pensions, he could not tell them definitely whether Europeans were excluded from the benefits of the Act.

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BENGAL ARRESTS.

SJT. CHAUDHRY'S REPLY TO GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

Sjt. J. Chaudhuri has issued the following statement to the Press in reply to the Government Communique on the Bengal arrests made under Regulation 3 of 1818:—

"I have given my careful consideration to the Communique issued by the Government of Bengal in justification of the arrests made under Regulation III of 1818. It seems to me unconvincing, unsatisfactory and self-contradictory in its terms. The Governor-in-Council, in the concluding portion of the Communique asks us "to trust in his assurance that Regulation III of 1818 is being used only in cases of persons who cannot be dealt with under ordinary process of law, about whom there is definite information of present participation in a revolutionary conspiracy."

This statement, which occurs also earlier, is self-contradictory. Any one who is familiar with the Indian Penal Code will fail to appreciate why, if the Government is in possession of 'definite information of present participation' in a revolutionary conspiracy regarding the persons arrested, they cannot be prosecuted under the conspiracy Section of the Indian Penal Code. This Section was introduced into the Code in 1911 for such purposes and there are many cases where prosecutions and convictions have been secured thereunder. The Section says that if two or more persons have conspired for any unlawful or criminal purpose each and every one of such persons may be punished in the same way and to the same extent as for the substantive crime itself. All that the prosecution need prove, by documentary or other evidence, is that they did so conspire. If the Government would place the information it possesses before a Court of Law and prove it according to the rule of evidence then and then only will the Governor-in-Council have 'the support of the people of this province in his side' and not otherwise.

The other reasons advanced in the Communique are equally unconvincing. If the nature of the conspiracy is such that it involves "risk to the lives of officers and members of the public" such 'risk' would be much more effectually removed by prosecution and conviction than by arbitrary arrests and detention, which history has shown promotes rather than removes revolutionary tendencies amongst the people. The argument advanced by the Government of Bengal was considered by the Repressive Laws Committee, which included the Home Member and Law Member of the Government of India, and the Committee unanimously came to the conclusion that "the harm created by the retention of arbitrary powers of imprisonment by the Executive, may as history has shown, be greater even than the evil which such powers are directed to remedy." It is because of such lessons of history that strict limitations have been put on the powers of the Executive in this respect in every constitutional country and the highest Executive and Legislature in this country also decided to do likewise in this country. It is too late in the day for the Government of Bengal to seek to revive such powers. Public opinion not only in the province of Bengal but throughout India will be opposed to it. It will, therefore, be wise on the part of the Government to abandon this unconstitutional course and have recourse to the rule of law.

The Chandavarkar and Beachcroft Reports are as obsolete to-day as the Rowlatt Sedition Reports. It will be a grave political blunder to resort to measures that were adopted during the abnormal conditions of the War. The political out-look in India is so very different now. Political parties in India, however, much they differ in this country, be it the Provincial or Imperial should be responsible to the people. A programme of parliamentary obstruction, if need be, is considered generally as the only feasible means for gaining that end. Violence and terrorism find favour with no party except perhaps with a few stray irresponsible individuals. Some again may lend a political complexion to a career of crime for purposes of personal gain. The arms of the law are long enough to reach these miscreants. As there is no prospect of a general rising amongst the people, no extraordinary measures are needed. Resort to Regulation III of 1818, at such a time, in flagrant violation of the limitation imposed upon it, can only serve to promote grave discontent.

As for submitting the information that the Government possesses to Judges extra-judicially, it is by no means less objectionable and unconstitutional. If Judges help the Executive in throwing people to prison without trial, public and personal liberty in this country will be at an end. Never since the Star Chamber days have the Judges done so. It is only in matters which are not likely to come up before the Law Courts, a Commission of Judges may be appointed to enquire and report. During the War when the Executive was empowered to intern people without trial under the Defence of the Realm or the Defence of India Act, the Judges agreed to act on the Advisory Board because the cases would not come up before them judicially.

But now the position is quite different. Two persons arrested may apply for a "writ of habeas corpus" before the High Court. In "Stallmann's" case Mr. Justice Woodroffe did not deny jurisdiction of the High Court to interfere with arbitrary orders of the Executive. Although the clause in "habeas corpus" section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which ousts the jurisdiction of the High Court in respect of Regulation III of 1818, has not yet been repealed, yet it is quite an agreeable question whether the Court would not now take judicial notice of the limitations imposed by the Government of India Resolution and if the limitations have been transgressed, exercise jurisdiction in such cases. In such circumstances it would be improper and unconstitutional for the Executive to ask, and for the Judges to express any opinion on matters which may at a later stage come judicially before them or their colleagues or before a Full Court.

In conlusion I may say that the European Community ought to be as the Indian. The special provision in the nature of "habeas corpus" that existed in the Code of Criminal Procedure with regard to European British subjects has now been repealed and they now come under the general "habeas corpus" section which excludes High Court jurisdiction in Regulation III of 1818. They ought therefore to protest against an improper use of the regulation as much as we do. Whether they do or not, it is a question of vital importance to us and we would urge the Government to abandon their ill-advised course and to bring the arrested person to trial.

Yours etc.,
J. CHAUDHURI.

Ranchi, 7-10-23."

REPLY FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The following letter has been received by Mr. J. Chaudhuri from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bengal in reply to his telegram:—

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 1st, and to say that I have placed a copy of the Gazette referred to and your letter, which appeared in to-day's "Servant", before His Excellency."

JURISDICTION OF THE SUBORDINATE COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The letter of Mr. D. R. Desai regarding the enlargement of the present pecuniary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Courts of the Second Class in the moffusil taluka towns, published in your columns some time ago, is as interesting as it is convincing. No sensible man would venture to take exception to the facts stated therein in support of Mr. Desai's views. I confess, he has rendered a distinct service to the litigant public, and, no less to the pleaders practising at these courts by calling the attention of the Government to the anomalous distinction long since in vogue in the matter of jurisdiction of the various civil courts in the Presidency. Mr. Desai, is perfectly right when he says that the immoveable property which was worth Rs. 500 in 1869 when the civil court's jurisdiction was first put in force has increased in value at least ten-fold. Such an abnormal rise in value may appear at first sight to be incredible. But it is a matter of ordinary knowledge and common experience so that it would be futile on the part of any one to try to controvert this fact. Its effect is to oust under the act the jurisdiction of the second class subordinate courts and to compel a number of poor litigants from distant parts of the District to have recourse to the first class courts located at the District head-quarters.

Litigation which under the old arrangement was costly enough is made recently more costly by the increase in the court fees process fees etc. The extreme limit to which cost of litigation is driven up is a sad commentary on the policy of Government, which may be interpreted as virtually refusing justice—a policy which ought to make every redress of wrong as cheap and accessible as possible to all and especially to the poor. To these costs may be added the additional cost and inconvenience to which a poor litigant from the moffusil is unnecessarily subjected. He has reluctantly to engage legal service at a higher cost for a subject matter which could as well be dealt with less trouble, less cost in a second class court nearer home.

The suggestion therefore of revising the old act in the direction pointed out by Mr. Desai is neither inopportune nor untimely. In Bombay similar agitation is going on for revising the pecuniary jurisdiction of the local small causes court.

The Government stands to gain rather than lose by the change. It would gain in popularity and prestige which are not a mean factor with their stabilizing effects in these days when they are adversely affected. It is also a gainer economically. The Government which now-a-days finds it difficult to adjust its balance-sheet in its annual Budget and ready with its pruning knife to cut expenditure all round will find ample justification in cutting down avoidable expenditure entailed by the high salaries of additional First Class Sub Judges.

Applications for Succession Certificate, Probate and Letters of Administration are all more or less kindred matters. These proceedings are more often than not of a very formal nature, and require skill and legal acumen not of a very high order. There may be contested proceedings but they can be dealt with satisfactorily by the Bar and the Bench in the Second Class Sub-Judges Courts without any difficulty. If succession certificate can be granted by these Courts there seems no earthly reason why probate and letters of administration should be beyond their competence. It is an anomaly which no longer can be defended on any reasonable ground. Equally anomalous is the present procedure regarding provincial insolvency matters. There ought not to be the least necessity to go to the District Court in any provincial insolvency proceeding. These proceedings under the Act are mostly formal matters and can be safely entrusted to the second class Courts for disposal. It is undesirable that the time of the District Judges drawing high salaries should be devoted to disposing of these applications which can be conveniently and satisfactorily disposed of by cheaper agency. Nearly one-fourth of the time of the District Court which is taken up by these miscellaneous proceedings could be spared to be devoted to other more important matters involving higher legal knowledge.

The adoption of the changes urged by Mr. Desai will relieve the congestion of the work in the District and First Class Courts and will also relieve the undesirable congestion of the pleaders at the Court at the District head-quarters town. Another effect expected from these changes would be to make the legal help more easily and more cheaply accessible to the litigants in the mofussil towns.—Yours etc.

MANIBHAI GOPALJI.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Helpless and Starving Beggars

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO ASSIST the Bombay Helpless Beggars Relief Committee and the Bombay District Benevolent Society in relieving the sufferings of starving and helpless beggars. They can do this by taking any such destitute person, who is not suffering from any infectious disease to the Dharmasala situated at 628, Duncan Road, Byculla (opposite the Parsi Statue.) There they will be given shelter and food prior to their removal to the Beggars Camp at Rowli Hill, Dadar, where everything possible will be done for their welfare and comfort.

If any of these destitute persons are suspected to be suffering from any infectious disease, other than leprosy, the public are kindly requested to give information at the nearest Municipal Dispensary. Motor Ambulances for the removal of cases of infectious diseases are now located in Arthur Road stables. These can be had at any time during the 24 hours of the day by telephoning to No. 40599. In case of no reply No. 41256 may be referred to.

(Sd.) L. C. CAZALET,
Secretary, Bombay District Benevolent Society.
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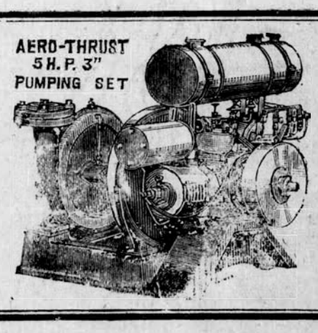

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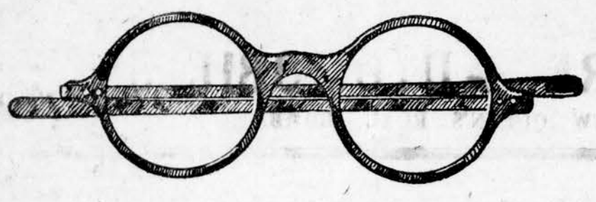

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